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Japan Seeks Controlled Economy In Far East

The need for "building up a highly organised State of national defence" was given as a reason for "attaining maximum autarky in the greater Asiatic sphere" by Mr. Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Commerce, in a speech in Tokyo yesterday.

Mr. Kobayashi said: "Japan's industrial fabric must be entirely rebuilt in line with the new international situation created by the conclusion of the three-power pact between Japan, Germany and Italy."

"Controlled economy must prevail over a liberal one."—Reuter.

Britain Gets Priority On Giant Planes

THE UNITED STATES Army High Command has given Britain priority on the delivery of 26 four-engined bombers at present at the factory of the Consolidated Aircraft Company at San Diego, California.

The High Command simultaneously announced yesterday that negotiations are under way for giving Britain 20 four-engined Boeing bombers of the "Flying Fortress" type which have already been completed.

The former machines are reported to be very similar to the Flying Fortresses, both being capable of a range of 3,000 miles.

The Consolidated Aircraft Company's four-engined bomber

has just begun coming off the production line, and the negotiations now completed will enable Britain to take first deliveries.

Indeed it is understood that the first such deliveries were to have been made to Britain last Saturday.—Reuter.

German Offers To Britain

A question was put in the House of Commons yesterday as to what suggestions had been received from Germany for an agreement at the expense of France.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that both before and since the war the abandonment of France by Britain had been implicit in any German public pronouncement on Germany's conception of a settlement with Britain.

The ruling idea in the German mind, Mr. Butler added, "is that Germany should dominate the Continent."

"This is a conception with which we have never been in agreement and are not now willing to accept."—Reuter.

SKODA WORKS AGAIN VISITED

THE FAMOUS SKODA armament works at Pilsen, in Bohemia, were again successfully attacked on Tuesday night in the course of widespread operations by R.A.F. bombers.

The Air Ministry, announcing the attack, adds that munition stores and other objectives in Berlin, and shipyards and docks at Kiel, Hamburg and Bremerhaven were bombed and fires and explosions observed.

MIDLANDS GETTING IT AGAIN

Enemy air activity was again directed mainly against the Midlands last night.

Shortly after dusk wave after wave of bombers flew over an east Midlands town. As they headed

Good results were obtained in attacks on synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen and Hamburg and on an important electrical power station at Hamburg.

Other objectives attacked included the inland port of Duisburg-Ruhrport, railway junctions at Bremen and Berlin, the naval base at Lorient and the harbour at Barfleur.

From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

south, the machines met with intense anti-aircraft fire.

The German attack has been so far concentrated in one area.—Reuter.

HUNGARY PLAYS THE STOOGES

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

Hungary's joining the Axis hardly influences the present situation; it is not as though her adherence represented the sudden conversion of a doubtful friend or a potential foe.

Since the outbreak of war Hungary has had little chance to be anything but pro-Axis and her policy has been aligned with that of Berlin and Rome.

The adherence will certainly not involve her immediately in hostilities and the chief service she has rendered to the Axis is that of example, since Berlin and Rome will now probably try to get other small neutrals to follow Hungary's lead, no doubt with the threat in the background that if they do not come in now they will be left in the cold forever.—Reuter.

GREEKS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE ON WIDE FRONT

GREEK TROOPS launched a new offensive on a wide front yesterday, it was announced in Athens.

Reports reaching Athens last night stated the Greeks were unshaken by savage bombing from the air which they underwent early this week and have reached General Soddu's "lines of resistance" in Albania at several points, while the Italians are stated to be retreating in disorder.

The Greek advance, if maintained, threatens to split the Italian forces in two, isolating the defenders of Koritza and the troops based on Argyrocastro, in the coastal sector.

An important factor in the general resumption of the Greek attacks has been the cooperation of aircraft.

Six hundred more Italian prisoners arrived at Athens from the front yesterday.—Reuter.

REQUEST FOR MORE DESTROYERS

A new British request for over-age American destroyers is likely to be made by Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, as soon as he returns to Washington, according to well-informed quarters in Washington yesterday.

The figure of 50 destroyers is mentioned.

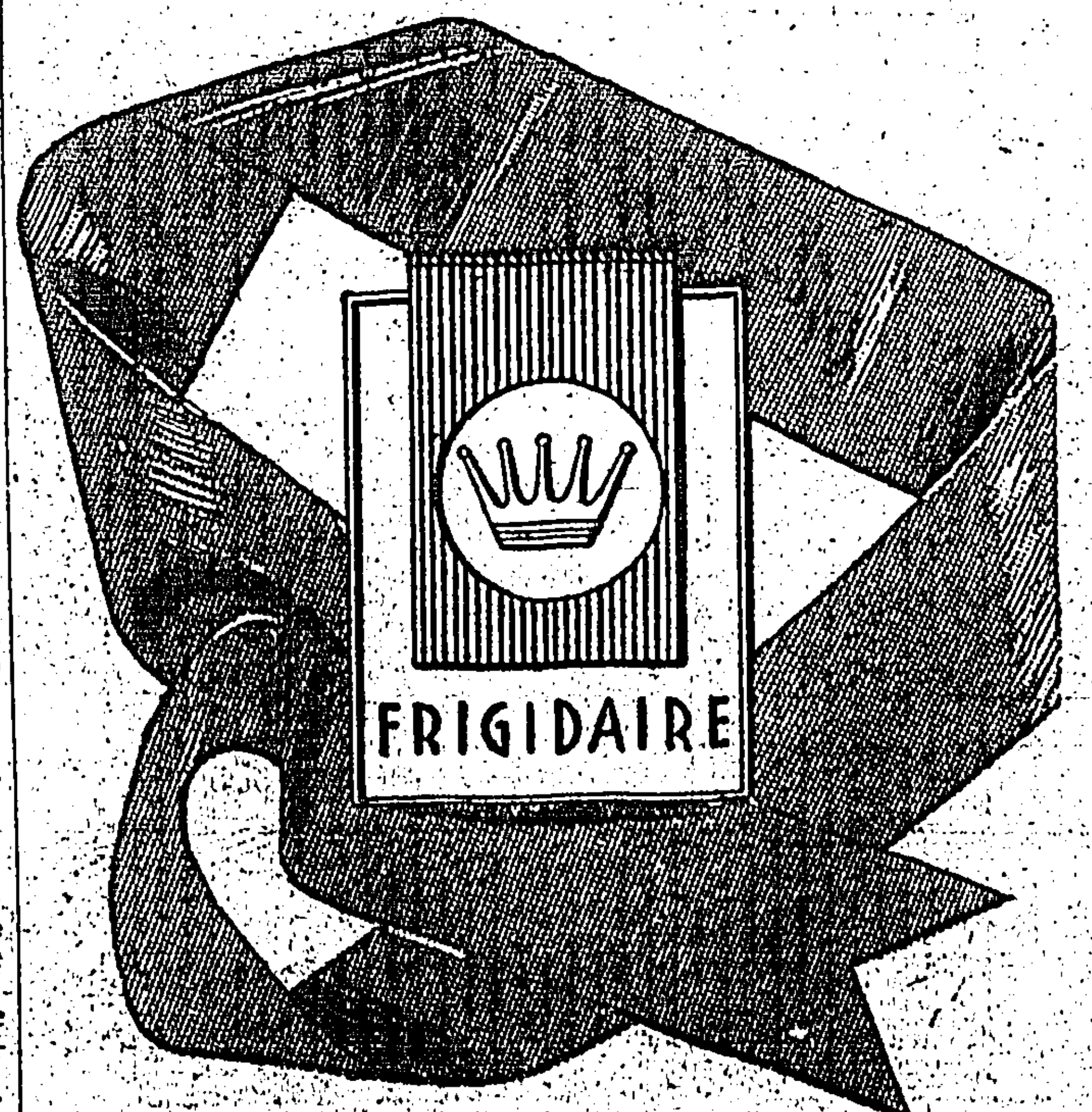
Lord Lothian, who has been in London to consult the Government, is expected in Washington before the week-end.—Reuter.

Aussies In First Air Clash

Fighter aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force have fought their first aerial battle in the Western Desert of Africa with marked success.

Returning from patrol on Tuesday, four Gladiators of an Australian squadron encountered a large force of enemy fighters.

Five Italian Fiat, stated the Air Ministry yesterday, are reported to have been shot down. One Gladiator was lost and another made a forced landing, the pilot being saved.—Reuter.



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Gladiators Triumph In Big Dog-Fight Over Greek Front

Nine Italian Fighters Shot Down

AN AIR CORRESPONDENT at the headquarters of the British Air Force in Greece makes it clear that the nine Italian 'planes shot down by the R.A.F. on Tuesday were part of a large formation of fighters engaged over the enemy lines.

The battle was the first major clash between R.A.F. fighters and enemy 'planes over the Italo-Greek battlefront and demonstrated once again the toughness of the British Gladiator biplanes in action, and of their pilots.

ITALIANS CAPTURED IN DESERT CLASH

The capture of Italian guns and prisoners by a British advanced detachment in the Western Desert which engaged enemy columns was reported in a Cairo communique yesterday.

The communique added full details were not yet available.—Reuter.

Eight Fiat CR 42 biplanes—this type is the counterpart of the Gladiator—were destroyed.

The ninth victim was one of Italy's latest interceptor types, known to have a speed of 300 miles an hour.

This is some 50 miles greater than the Gladiator whose high manoeuvrability, however, evidently stood it in good stead.

Some Fiat biplanes were so severely damaged it is improbable they returned to their base.

All the Gladiators landed safely and the only casualty was one pilot wounded.—Reuter.

MR. QUO TAI-CHI GIVES A LUNCHEON

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, yesterday gave a luncheon party. The guests included Lord and Lady Halifax and Lord and Lady Chatfield.—Reuter.

HITLER GIVES HUNGARY ITS ORDERS

Hitler had a two-hour talk with Count Teleki and Count Csaky, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, respectively, at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna yesterday afternoon, following Hungarian adhesion to the Axis-Japan Pact.

Later Hitler received Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S NEW ORDER SCEPTICISM

The Axis attempt to get the small nations of Europe into a hurried agreement for the "new order" was regarded sceptically in the Turkish press yesterday.

The newspaper "Republique" remarks: "Even Spain, although a friend of the Axis, is hesitating." Real Franco-German collaboration is regarded as impossible.

The same paper writes: "The future of France will shine forth in the colonies where the new front of resistance is progressing slowly but steadily."

"With the outcome of the war swinging to the advantage of Britain, France will only have to make a further effort for her deliverance."

The newspaper "Hakikat" writes: "Movements which are beginning to be evident in France will soon burst forth in full measure and will certainly be profitable to France." — Reuter.

CANADA TO BUILD BIG FREIGHTERS

Negotiations have been completed for the construction in Canada of 18 large merchant vessels for the British Government, it was announced in Ottawa yesterday.

They will be built on the St. Lawrence River and Pacific coast. Announcing this in the Canadian House of Commons the Minister for Transport said that production of war essentials in Canada was in many cases well ahead of schedule. He predicted industrial production would reach its peak in the next eight months and Canada would shortly be making practically every type of gun being used in the present war. Substantial tank production was expected early in 1941 and shell production was being increased at the rate of two million a month.—Reuter.



Picture Taken On Board A Warship.—One of the youngest of the ship's company holding some souvenirs of an air attack. (Copyright, Fox).

GERMAN SCHEME FOR FLEMISH STATE

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)
REPORTS OF A proposal to create a Flemish State, including south Holland and Belgian and French Flanders, are being put out from German-inspired sources.

Simultaneously it is being suggested that King Leopold either has had or is about to have an interview with Hitler.

The Germans evidently would like to give the impression that King Leopold is entering the Axis arena as champion of this new Flemish State, but having regard to Leopold's attitude since he became a prisoner it seems improbable to informed observers, whether British or Belgian, that reports of his having visited Hitler can be true and these observers are disposed to treat all reports with reserve.

It may be recalled that a similar project received encouragement from the Germans during the last war. But unless unexpected events supervene it is doomed to fail as it failed before.

Loyal To Belgium

The Flemings, save for a small German-controlled element, have always been absolutely loyal to the Belgian State. Moreover, the transfer of the Walloons to France, which would be a necessary corollary of the plan, would likely raise such a storm among them that even the Gestapo would find it hard to suppress.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO EMPIRE

"New Zealand is not in the war merely to help the British Empire but as part of the British Empire," declared Mr. W. J. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner, broadcasting from London last night.

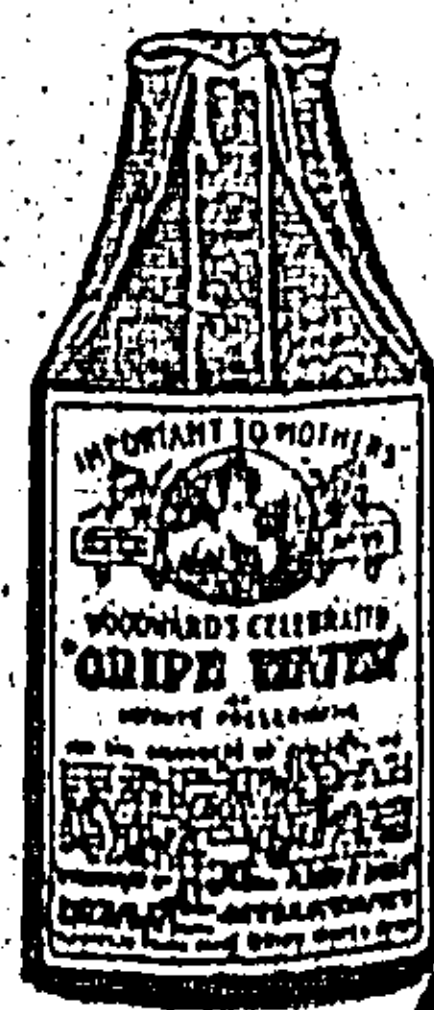
"The young men of New Zealand have accepted the challenge to the Empire. The spirit of our men is one of enthusiasm. The civil population of Britain, who were facing up to night bombing and carrying on their everyday duties," concluded Mr. Jordan, "is an inspiration even to Servicemen." — Reuter.



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GENERAL SMUTS' CONFIDENCE

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Will Win This War Of Resources

THE FAILURE OF THE BLITZKRIEG AND THE RESULT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HAD CONVINCED HIM THAT BRITAIN WOULD WIN "THIS WAR OF RESOURCES," DECLARED GENERAL JAN SMUTS, SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER, ADDRESSING THE TRANSVAAL UNITED PARTY CONGRESS AT PRETORIA YESTERDAY.

General Smuts said that Britain by her magnificently heroic effort, probably the greatest in her long and glorious history, had risen to the occasion of champion of liberty and repulsed the enemy.

"This enemy would lose again just as he lost last time.

NAZI FORCES POUR INTO RUMANIA

Defining the position in regard to Rumania in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared "within the last few months the Rumanian Government have, on their own admission, invited German troops to enter Rumania.

"During that period troops have been arriving in ever increasing numbers.

"These concentrations of enemy troops in a nominally neutral country oblige the British Government to regard the Rumanian Government as being no longer in full control of their own country or its foreign policy."

"Asked whether it was true that the Germans had 'filched' (stolen) all material which the British had supplied to Rumania, Mr. Butler replied amidst laughter: "I think they have, pinched as much as they can." Mr. Butler also intimated that the British Minister remained in Rumania in order to protect certain British interests.—Reuter.

NAZIS URGE RETURN OF NORSE EMIGRANTS

The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" quotes a proclamation of the Propaganda Ministry of Nazi-occupied Norway that emigrants to America and elsewhere in the past decade should return to Norway to take their place in her new "living space."

It also reported, on what it said was reliable authority, that an agreement exists between the Norwegian National Samling, the new commission-style national union, and the Germans that Iceland, now British-occupied, the Danish territories of Greenland and the Faroe Islands and the Scottish Shetland Islands will be included in Norway's "living space."

"What we have seen convinces me that with resources behind us and the reinforcements that are still to come, we shall see great changes as the war goes on.

"Too many people have been deceived by the enemy's early successes.

"In the last war Germany went on winning for nearly four years and it was in the last few months that some of her greatest victories were scored. Then suddenly the tide turned.

"I have no doubt about the result. Democracy will win.

Worthy Of Sacrifice

"Let us then put our best energies into the task. We are fighting for liberty and independence as our forefathers once fought for them and liberty and independence are worth the sacrifice of everything else."

General Smuts also stated that South Africa had the greatest and best equipped army in its history and he was amazed at the success that had been achieved in building up the defence of the country in spite of political and other difficulties placed in the Government's path in the past year.

The army had been built up entirely from volunteers.—Reuter.

ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE BOYCOTT

Intensification of its seven-year-old German boycott was announced by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in New York. The League charged that shipments from Germany were still arriving in America by way of Portugal, Spain, Russia and Japan, with the merchandise altered by relabeling or repacking.

"In order to remain in power, the Nazi Government, even in the case of a victory over Great Britain, will need to sell its merchandise to the American market," a spokesman for the League declared. "The Nazis are planning to flood Latin America with their goods, not only in an attempt to take control of its market, but also to find a means of getting goods into the United States by a roundabout route.

"If the Nazi plan should succeed, every American will suffer. The manufacturer will be forced to compete with a clique maintained by slave labour which will attempt to undersell and dump goods on our market and the worker will have his wages slashed to make it possible for the employer to compete with Nazi Germany."



BRING HAPPINESS IN THEIR TRAIN—Jolly A.T.S. girls waving from a train as they pass through a London station. (Copyright, Fox).

COMMODITIES WAR RISKS INSURANCE RATE RAISED

The rate of premium for the Government war risks insurance scheme of commodities has been advanced from 5/- to 7/6 per cent per month, it was announced in London yesterday.

The rate is revised quarterly.

The present increase reflects the intensification of air bombing but it is still 2/6 below the rate fixed at the beginning of the war.—Reuter.

HUMBLE MUSSELS NOW OUT IN FRONT

The mussel, formerly regarded as a rather useless relation of the clam, is emerging as a hero in the drama of Virginia's saltwater fisheries.

For three centuries the bivalves grew in utter neglect along Virginia's shores. Then someone discovered that the shellfish was rich in nutritive qualities. Now hundreds of bushels of them are collected each day along the eastern shore and sold to one of several large plants operating between Wachapreague and Cape Charles. The mussels are steamed, and the meat is removed and placed on ice for shipping.

The mussels grow in clusters in the mud around the base of the root of beach grass near the water's edge. They are usually dug with clam forks.

The almost overnight boom in their production has led the Virginia fisheries laboratory at Yorktown to inaugurate studies to determine the food value, rate of growth and reproduction.

PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES

THE "CONSIDERABLE progress" that has been made with negotiations with the United States for the leasing to that country of bases in the West Indies was emphasised by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Hall said an agreement had been reached on certain sites for bases in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia and British Guiana.

Preliminary work on agreed places would be started in the near future and would be proceeded with at full speed.

"This important strategic and political development is a valuable contribution to the defence of the two great Democracies and to the future of Anglo-American relations."

Mr. Hall paid a tribute to the colonies for the way in which they heartily welcomed the proposals and the way in which they were doing everything in their power to facilitate the making of necessary arrangements and enabling real progress to be made in the matter.

U.S. Purchases

Speaking of the great economic contribution to Britain's war effort by the colonies, Mr. Hall mentioned, inter alia, that the United States, for instance, bought large quantities of colonial rubber, tin, cocoa and other commodities and the dollar proceeds of such sales produced a valuable addition to funds available for essential war purchases in the United States.

This contribution alone amounted to tens of millions of pounds to Britain's exchange position.—Reuter.

WAR COST IN CANADA \$400 A FAMILY

The war is going to cost the average Canadian family about \$400 a year, according to Finance Minister J. L. Halsey. This amount is not paid in cash, but based on current estimates of increased taxation and Government borrowings. It works out to about \$83 per person.

Not all of this is spent on soldiers and ammunition. For instance, \$200,000,000 is provided in this fiscal year's estimates as

AUSTRALIA CLAIMS TREE TITLE

Australia claims the world's oldest tree. It is known as "Old Peter," and is found in the tropical forest to the north of this country which abounds in strange things.

The age of the plant has been set down as 15,000 years.

"Old Peter" is a giant macrozamia palm growing on the summit of Tambourine Mountain, in the south-east corner of Queensland. The State which holds it also provides another puzzle for the botanists. It is a group of Antarctic beeches, recently discovered growing on the summit of a peak in the Macpherson Range, one of the highest mountain chains in Queensland.

The Antarctic beeches are held to be remnants of the forest growths of the last Ice Age and they are said to get their name from the fact that Antarctic explorers have found fossils of the trees amidst the blizzard-swept icy wastes of the Far South. Today, it appears, the beeches are found growing in only two regions in the world, Queensland, a place of tropic heat, and Tierra del Fuego, where the climate moves to extreme of cold.

Botanists have long puzzled over the presence of the trees in Queensland, and some hold them relics of times when this country was just emerging from the glacial age.

assistance to certain industries that lost export markets. Apple growers are an example, but Mr. Halsey said this estimate does not include aid to wheat producers.

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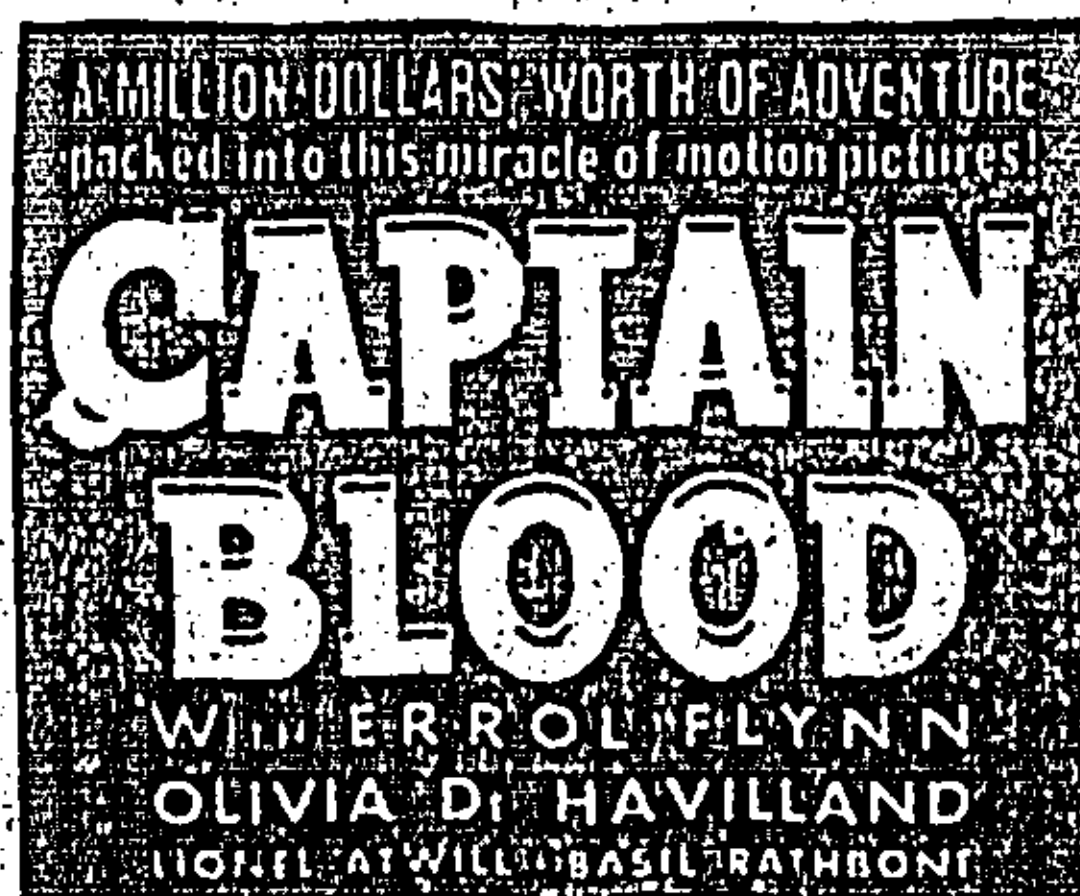
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INDIA'S GIGANTIC WAR EFFORT: MR. AMERY ON THE FUTURE

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY MR. L. M. S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, RECALLED INDIA'S GREAT PART IN THE LAST WAR WHEN SHE PUT OVER A MILLION AND A HALF TRAINED MEN INTO THE FIELD TO FIGHT ON MANY FRONTS.

India could do it again provided the equipment was there. There was no scarcity of recruits, indeed some 25,000 of those who had offered themselves had to be temporarily put off while the announcement of 300 vacancies in the Indian Air Force Reserve attracted 18,000 applications. All these were volunteers.

The expansion of India's war effort, however, depended and would continue to depend on equipment.

Outlining what India had already achieved and intended to achieve in expending her fighting forces, Mr. Amery said the Army in India consisted in peacetime of 160,000 of the Indian Army and 15,000 British troops but was now being expanded as a first step to a force something like 500,000 men of all arms, trained, equipped and mechanised on a modern scale.

As the first step over 100,000 recruits had already been taken on, of whom a large proportion by now were fully trained.

Advanced Training

A new Officer Cadet Corps for both Indian and British cadets had been established and there had been a continued multiplication of schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and the use of new weapons.

The mechanical transport of the Indian Army too had been brought up to from 5,000 to 32,000 vehicles, a figure which would be doubled next year.

Of this force 60,000 were already serving overseas.

Gurkha fighting men from Nepal had come to India's aid.

Turning to the Indian Air Force, Mr. Amery said Indians take naturally to flying and only more urgent demands elsewhere prevented the development of an air force comparable with the army.

The Royal Indian Navy was also being expanded.

Industrial Resources

Concluding, Mr. Amery gave details of India's great industrial resources.

Apart from a great export traffic in war material, she made rifles, guns, munitions and equipment of all sorts.

Of 40,000 items needed for the equipment of her army she had already supplied more than half but there was still abundant room for further expansion which was being carried out.

Mr. Amery finally answered some of the criticisms made in debate about political suspects in India, especially arising from Government's decision as announced earlier.

The British White Paper offer, he affirmed, was not made in a half hearted or tentative sense.

Even if the independence of India was declared to-morrow India would for many years

have to rely on the British framework in the army and air force.

It was inconceivable that these forces could be put at the disposal of an entirely new executive responsible to a legislature elected for a very different purpose.

Congress Opportunity

He regretted that Congress had rejected a great opportunity of real power and responsibility. There was still, however, nothing to prevent responsible leaders in

DE GAULLE OFFER TO VICHY

The proposed exchange of eight important prisoners of war between General de Gaulle and Vichy has been refused by Vichy, according to a communique issued yesterday by Rear-Admiral Platon, Vichy's Minister of Colonies.

The offer was made by General de Gaulle in a telegram sent to Vichy through the Governor of British Nigeria.

General de Gaulle's prisoners, who are believed to include at least one admiral, were taken when Libreville, in Gabon colony, surrendered to de Gaulle. In his telegram General de Gaulle, according to Vichy, said he made the offer because he believed his eight followers were in danger of being sentenced to death by court martial.—Reuter.

India thinking out among themselves the terribly difficult and complex problem of India's constitution.

"We are only too willing and welcome to promote any such problem," Mr. Amery declared.—Reuter.

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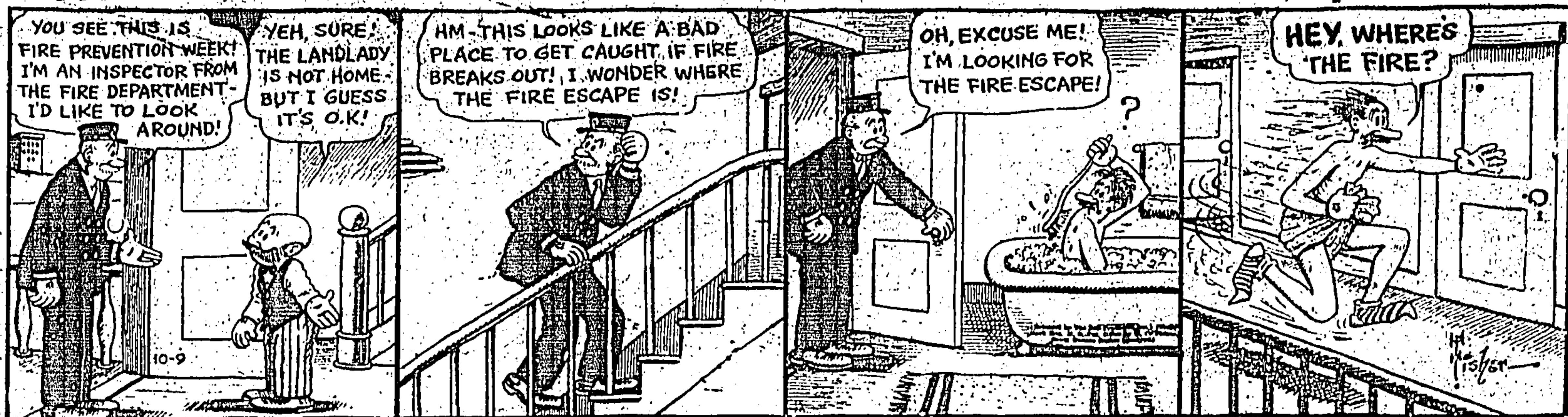
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MUTT AND JEFF



By BUD FISHER

AREA OF RICH RESOURCES BACKS BRITAIN

INDIA, BURMA, AND the Malay Peninsula are looking to Anglo-American naval cooperation in the Pacific as offering new hope of maintaining peace in that portion of the Far East.

At their front door stands the British port of Singapore, one of the best-equipped and strongest naval stations in the world. Here the biggest battleships can be repaired and sheltered. Harbour accommodation is available for the largest fleets. The port is 2,900 miles from Yokohama, which is 500 miles less than the distance that United States vessels would have to travel from Pearl Harbour to reach Japan.

Singapore's guns and aeroplanes command the main western gate of the China seas. Singapore is thus in a position powerfully to reinforce Hong Kong, Manila, and Guam. It stands sentinel also on Chiang Kai-shek's main remaining life-line, the motor road from Rangoon to Chungking. It renders feasible besides the effective safeguarding of the Netherlands Indies and of French Indo-China.

At the same time, situated as it is, upon the flank of any hostile action from the North-east it offers an ideal jumping-off place for a

mobile sea force operating in protection of the entire basin of the Pacific.

Strong Garrison Maintained

The function performed by Singapore, at present, is more potential than active. But Britain's heavy preoccupations in Europe have not prevented its continuing to be strongly garrisoned from India, a country which is in a position to reinforce it upon a large scale. The narrow straits between the Malay Peninsula and

Sumatra that lead westward from the port, offer a secure corridor for such convoys from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon.

How completely guarded are these waterways is shown by the fact that not a single casualty occurred east of Suez to any of the 71 troop and military supply ships which sailed from Indian ports between Sept. 1, 1939, and Aug. 1, 1940.

India in the past year has enormously increased its fighting strength alike on land, on sea, and in the air. In the 1914-18 war it sent more than a million men overseas to support the Allies, and even bigger Indian expeditionary forces are now preparing.

The same applies to Indian armament manufacture which is now upon a vastly larger scale than in 1914-18, when nevertheless the army of India was to a very large extent independent of overseas munitions and equipment.

Steel Available For Europe

Aeroplane making is a recent addition to India's armament activities.

Another remarkable Indian development is in iron and steel making. The British Government has been informed from Delhi that, in the matter of light steel products, after meeting all its own demands, besides those for the Middle East, Iraq, Kenya and Uganda, a balance of 10,000 tons per month will be available this year for use in Europe. This is additional to monthly consignments to Britain of 10,000 tons of scrap, also of a lump contribution of 50,000 tons of pig iron that has also been arranged.

All this outside enormous quantities of textiles, also raw materials including food grains, oil seeds, coal, rubber, timber, tin, and other metals which constitute the main contribution of India, Burma, and the Malay territories to the British war effort. It is a contribution with such vast supplies in reserve as to be able also to help any joint American-British operations in the Pacific.

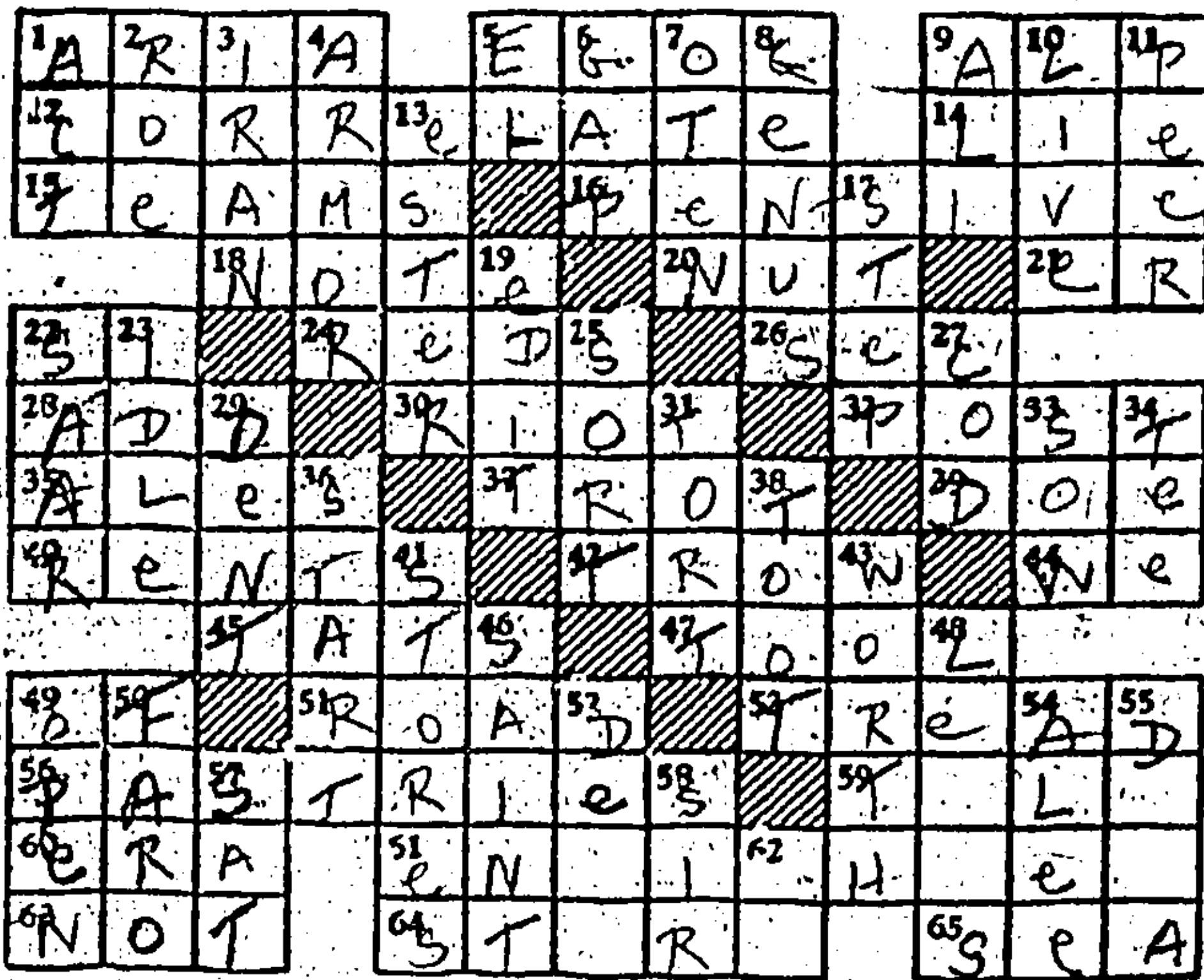
Special Role For Burma

Burma has a special part to play. This is because, in addition to possessing rich rice fields, productive teak forests, and prolific oil wells it controls the motor-road to Western China which was recently reopened with prospect of having much influence upon Far-Eastern developments.

It has sometimes been suggested that political unrest in India might reduce the ability of that country to take the useful share it might otherwise do where cooperation for the defence of democracy is concerned. Yet Hindus and Moslems alike—however sharp may be their differences—both with one another and with British officialdom—realise that their own passionately held ideals of self-government are utterly incapable of realisation under any other than democratic conditions.

In the struggle in the Pacific, therefore, there is no doubt whatever upon which side they will be found almost unanimously arrayed.

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Solo
- 5 Amalekide king
- 9 High mountain
- 12 To put in relation
- 14 To recline
- 15 Squads
- 16 Thoughtful
- 18 To observe
- 20 Hard-shelled fruit
- 21 Teutonic deity
- 22 Spanish for "yes"
- 24 Radicals
- 26 Dry
- 28 To append
- 30 Outbreak
- 32 To mail
- 35 Beverages
- 37 To jog
- 39 Female deer
- 40 Leases
- 42 Archaic to believe
- 44 Promise
- 46 Makes lace
- 48 Implemment
- 49 Preposition
- 51 Highway
- 53 To step
- 56 Articles of food

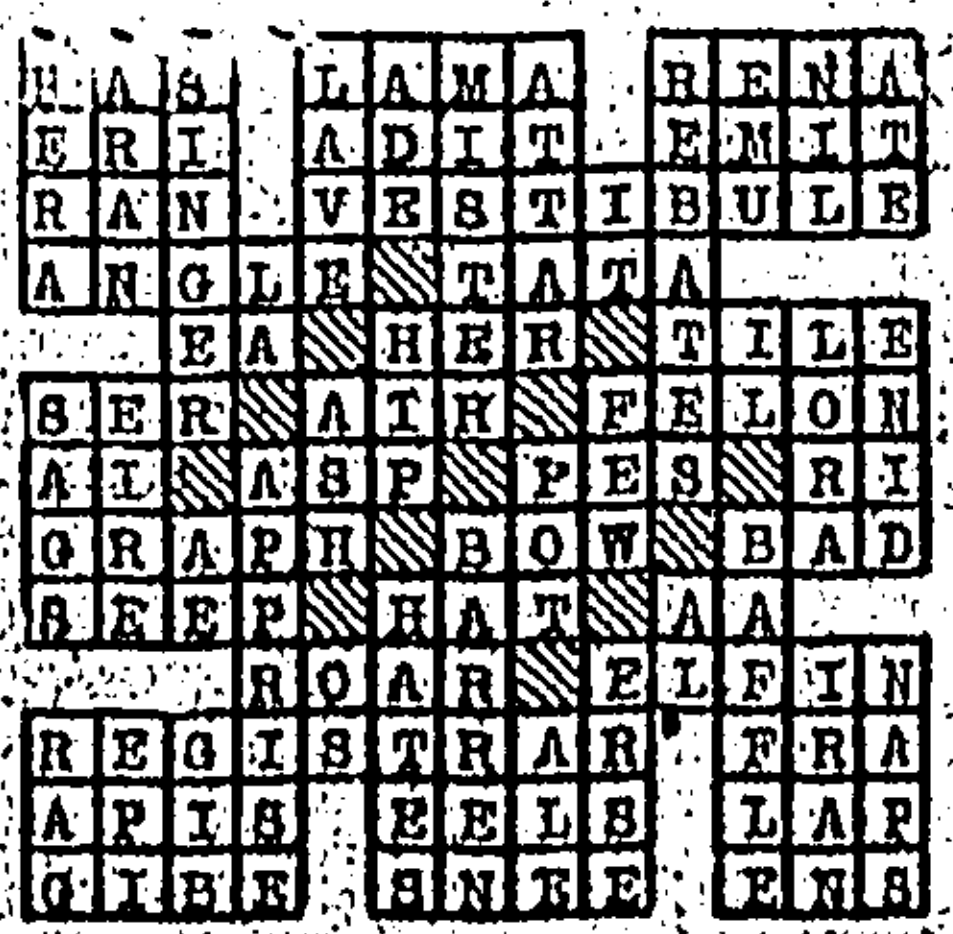
- 39 Weblike membrane
- 60 Period of time
- 61 To impart knowledge to
- 63 Negative
- 64 Metric measure
- 65 Ocean

VERTICAL

- 1 Division of a play
- 2 Fish eggs
- 3 Persia
- 4 Protective plating
- 6 Indian mulberry
- 7 Opening
- 8 Solar disc
- 8 Class

- 9 Moslem name
- 10 Animate
- 11 To look
- 13 Compound ether
- 17 Stair
- 19 To redact
- 22 River in Germany
- 23 Unemployed
- 25 Kind
- 27 Food fish
- 29 Depression
- 31 Law: wrong
- 33 To seed
- 34 Mound
- 36 Commencement
- 38 Sound of whistle
- 41 Supplies
- 43 Value
- 46 Godly person
- 48 Old English courts
- 49 To unclothe
- 50 Card game
- 52 To take out
- 54 To the sheltered side
- 55 Irish goddess
- 57 Reposed
- 58 Title of respect
- 62 Earth goddess

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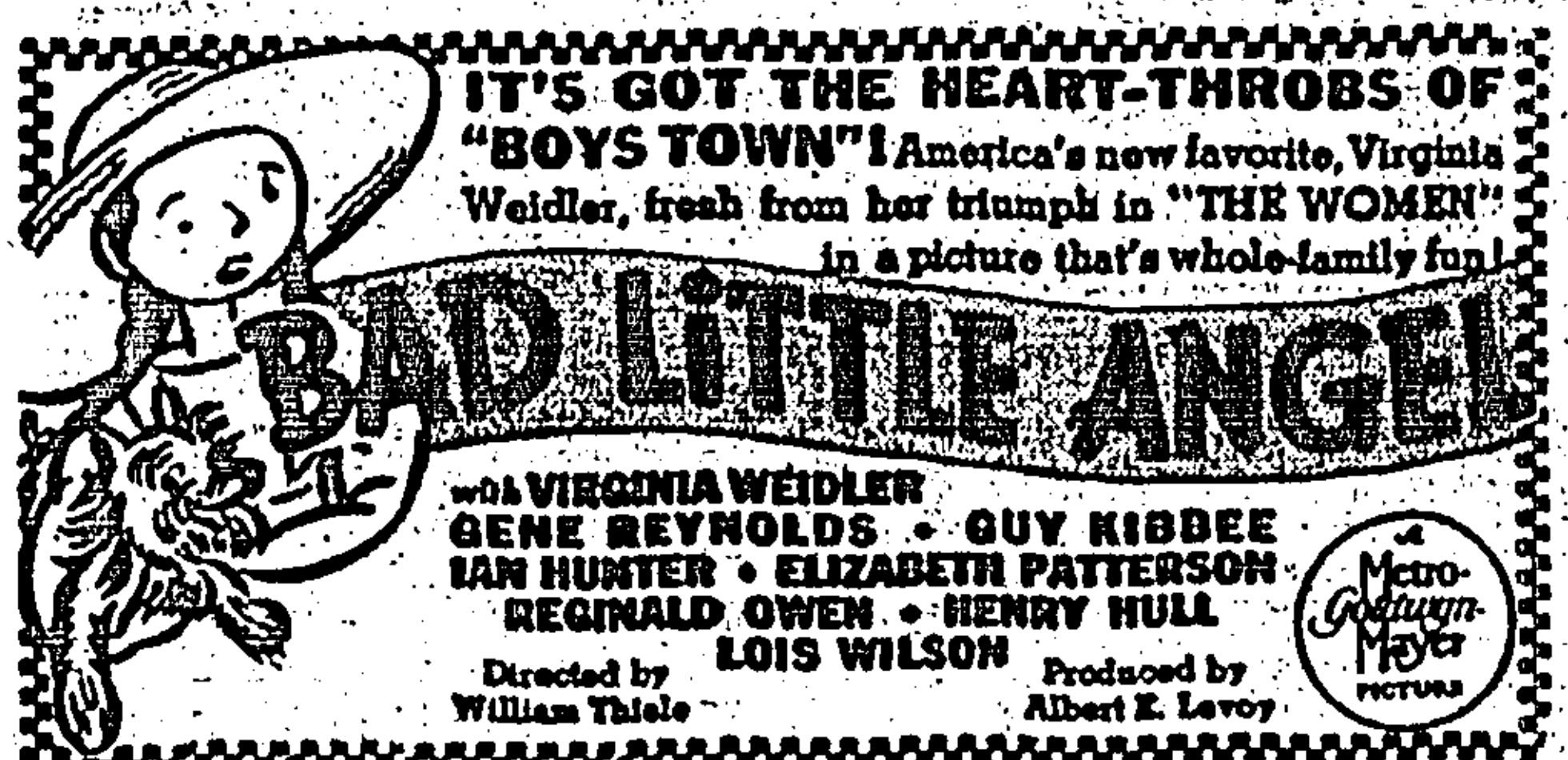
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DETERMINED TO SEE WAR THROUGH

(By Edwin Haward in the "North China
Daily News")

I LEFT ENGLAND just as the preliminaries of the German air attack were being staged. In fact I remember one night, at midnight, as I was on guard somewhere in Surrey, hearing aeroplanes overhead and being informed that they were German by one of the experts in my section. These earlier reconnoitring flights were not interfered with for strategic reasons, but soon we learnt that raids had taken place on the coast and bombs had been dropped, necessitating action by the Royal Air Force. On the day that I left, while we were waiting for our passport examination, a German raider came over and was driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries and British fighters.

The spirit of England, since wonderfully shown in the fortitude and courageous initiative of the people of London and other big cities, was calm and unafraid. The formation of the Home Guard had brought to the civilian population a great sense of security in the feeling that every man could play his part in defending the shores of his country.

It would be wrong to lay stress only on the work of men, for the women were no less determined and prepared. Apart from the many young and not so young women in uniform of various kinds, the women's voluntary services, spread all over the country, were admirably organised, providing motor car drivers, attending to canteen work, assisting in the evacuation of children and the like.

Complacency Abandoned

If it can be said that the England which went through one of the fiercest winters in living memory was inclined to be complacent, that condition was quickly changed after the setback in France. Then indeed the country realised that the war would be a war to the death. No shadow of disunity was to be discerned. Political differences were set aside, and it was recognised by everyone that the evil thing had to be met and crushed regardless of what ever suffering and destruction the effort entailed. Waiting for an onslaught is always a difficult and nerve-wrecking experience, but it was amazing to see how little the public as a whole allowed its nerves to be rattled.

The normal routine of the village and town was scrupulously observed. There were signs of course that everyone felt the need for preparing for emergencies. One indication of this was the extraordinary increase in the number of bicycles purchased in the shops. The idea was that if by any chance enemy air attack obstructed the placid journey from the dormitory suburb to the city, the possession of a bicycle enabled the worker to get across to the nearest tube station and so ensure a more or less punctual arrival in office. It must be confessed that some of us who gaily undertook this form of transport were little perturbed to find that the passing of years had reduced our agility, especially along roads where motor transport was fierce and swift.

Sudden Transformation

As for the roads themselves, the sudden transformation after May was truly amazing. At all points there were machine-gun posts and sandbagged redoubts and various contraptions for dealing with the possible attempt of an invader to make a swift thrust along the English highways. The course of events on the other side of the Channel had strongly impressed on the minds of the authorities the need for guarding against an uncontrolled exodus of the civilian population. The public were advised that if by any chance they happened to be on the line of a possible enemy advance, they had to make up their minds, then, either to remove themselves to safer areas, or if they wished to remain, to be prepared to "stay put" if the emergency came. At

all costs the highways were to be kept clear for military traffic.

Without any sort of complaint or resentment those rulings were accepted, and it is not too much to say that the men and women of England had decided to face the fact that death was a light thing.

To my mind that was the key to the remarkable resistance which eventually developed to the German attack when it really came.

The popular song — "There Will Always Be An England," had become in effect the expression of a vow. The England that will emerge when victory is won will be England. It may be a different England—it must be a different England—but in the mind of all is the thought that it will be perhaps — I might almost say certainly — a better England. The spirit of self-sacrifice has been truly enshrined in the national consciousness, and the few who comfortably imagine that when the war is won everything will go on the same as before, are likely to be disappointed; for the struggle is recognised on all sides to be a grim one.

Prime Minister's Warnings

The Prime Minister, whose every word is a tonic to the national spirit, has all along carefully guarded himself against promising smooth things. He threatens rather than promises. He knows how much danger there has been in the past in the encouragement of wishful thinking, and he will not allow himself to be drawn into that deceptive vein of thought. He has wonderful backing from the young men and women who serve him.

I need not here stress the gallantry of our boys in the air. Their epic has already been brilliantly told in the telegrams that you have received in Shanghai. But I think there is one point which might be made. These young men and women — and the remark applies to civilians as well as the fighting men — do not talk heroically. They are almost painfully averse from appearing to show emotion or even enthusiasm.

Yet they are living in a heroic time and are themselves the symbols of that time.

Those who have eventually the responsibility of rebuilding after this war will be false to their trust if they do not take all possible means of seeing that for these saviours of civilisation the way of life is smooth and encouraging.

The price that has to be paid is a heavy one. This was brought home to me very forcibly because so quickly did I find in the casualty lists names of men whom I had known in England and elsewhere, and in particular I recall meeting two men from Shanghai in quick succession, from whom, after a light enquiry about their family, I had the painful embarrassment of learning that in each case a son

had been killed in action. I do not want to dwell too much on the sombre note, but after all it is difficult to draw a true picture of the conflict without emphasising that question of the price.

English Sense Of Humour

At the same time it is wonderful to observe how magnificently the English sense of humour manages to maintain itself under the stress of an unprecedented catastrophe. One morning on arrival in office my colleague — like myself an elderly traveller from the Far East — reported that he had the night before spent some of his time in an air raid shelter attached to the particular block of flats which he inhabited. He remarked that in the next air raid he would see that he took to the shelter a cushion and a revolver. The cushion I at once gathered was to make him more comfortable in the somewhat stony surroundings of the shelter, but the revolver made me ask a question. It was, I learned, to shoot the funny man. I made further enquiry. Apparently the authorities in their wisdom had engaged a professional entertainer to cheer up the temporary occupants of the dug-out. This artist had emitted a series of comic songs, and then had proceeded to ask whether he should then tell them funny stories. With one accord the assemblage shouted "No!" The conclusion was that, however benevolent the A.R.P. magnates might be, provision of mental pick-me-ups was not appreciated.

Then, of course, there were the numerous stories of the moral of the men who came back from Dunkirk. The fact that that huge army had to be hurriedly evacuated was of course, depressing. It could not be described as anything but a disaster. But the spirit of those men, helped as they were by an amazing calmness of the Channel for so many days, was beyond all praise. Two soldiers who casually met in a London bar suddenly discovered that they were both at Dunkirk and gathered that they must have been very close to each other at the time. So they started to compare notes. "When were you at Dunkirk, Bill?" said one. "Oh," said the other, "last Wednesday night." "Gor blimey, so was I — blinkin' wet day, wasn't it?" and a drink celebrated the new-found link of comradeship.

No Bitterness Against France

Of the tragic events in France which followed Dunkirk there is no need for me to speak.

But I will say this, that there was extraordinarily little bitterness amongst the people of England. On all sides one hears the remark, "Those unhappy French!" and there is even in the most humble quarters a tolerant understanding and a firm belief that when victory comes, as it assuredly will, the friendship between the English and the French will again find full expression.

It is natural that events should make this expectation a little blurred, but it is there all the same.

These rambling observations do not pretend to give much assistance to those who want to know what is going to happen and how it is going to happen. But they are intended to give a faithful picture of the soul of England — and when I say England I mean the British Empire, for to-day in the British Isles are assembled men from all parts of the Empire, intent on upholding the strength of that Empire for the maintenance of the right way of life. Their spirit is indomitable, their courage unshaken. In a large measure it is an Elizabethan England — by happy coincidence another Queen Elizabeth sits beside the King on the English Throne — and the men and women who are bound together in a stout comradeship to defend that England, are many of them the comrades of those who overcame the German menace of 1914-18, the descendants of those who saved Europe at Waterloo, and to go further back, the descendants of those who held the shores round Tilbury while Howard of Effingham and Drake, with the help of God, broke the Spanish Armada on the high seas.



ENTRY RESTRICTION

Were clue needed to Government's mind on the subject of evacuation, it is provided by the Defence (Entry Restriction) Regulations gazetted on Tuesday.

Their purpose, apart from any wider implications of policy which may be drawn, is plainly to close the door finally to any further side-stepping of the evacuation, as, for instance, by the method of booking through to a port beyond Hong Kong and then casually stepping off on arrival here.

The door, against success of such an attempt, has been double-locked, for the individual concerned is liable to one penalty and the ship and ship's agents or owners, to another. And the final result, in any event, would be the ignominious re-shipment of the would-be evader to the port of embarkation.

Promulgation of the regulations at this particular moment, when the Evacuation Representation Committee is actively preparing a programme liable to run counter to Government policy, can hardly be accidental. On the contrary, it would seem to be invested with special significance, for it presents the clearest indication that the Government, which is pursuing a policy directed from London, is not at present permitted to budge from the stand that, in the present state of the world political situation, the Imperial Government must be trusted to know what is best for this Colony and from the viewpoint of general strategy in the conduct of the war.

The suggestion is — and it offers the only reasonable explanation of Government's firm adherence to an unpopular course, about which there has been no room for misunderstanding — that with the Empire fighting for its very existence, the greatest good of the greatest number must be the consideration that finally prevails. Government's statement foreshadowing the new regulations referred specifically to fresh instructions from the Secretary of State, requiring or authorising the new entry restrictions.

If, however, it be conceded that the issues at stake are wider and more vital than can possibly be discerned from Hong Kong's narrow focal-point, and it is to loyalty, which it has a right to expect, that Government

The following declaration has been issued by leading preachers in America, including Dr. William Adams Brown, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, Dr. John R. Matt, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Henry K. Sherrill, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, and many others.

"In the European war ethical issues are involved which claim the sympathy and support of American Christians.

"Each day makes the deeper significance of the European conflict more inescapable.

"1. A decisive German victory, now an ominous possibility, would menace not only democratic government but the most elemental securities and liberties for the peoples of the whole of Western Europe. This is true not merely for Great Britain and France but even more decisively for the peoples of the smaller nations. What has occurred in Finland, Denmark, Norway and Holland, as well as in Poland and Czechoslovakia, makes the issue transparent. It is the preservation of freedom for life, for worship, for thought and the basic essentials for humane living for tens of millions of citizens in progressive and peace-loving nations.

If Germany Won

"2. Both the interests and the ideals of the United States are imperilled. A decisive German victory would leave the United States the only powerful democratic nation in the world. This country would confront the continents of Europe and Asia under the domination of ruthless tyrannies. There is some evidence that Nazi ambitions do not stop short of Latin America.

"German victory would render obsolete our accustomed conception of America as a continent secure in geographical isolation. It would doom this nation for a generation to a stupendous programme of national preparedness in which virtually all interests, individual and social, would be subordinated to the single purpose

of rendering this hemisphere secure against attack.

Hour Come For Decision

"The hour has come when the American people must decide whether they are prepared to face the future in a position of virtual isolation surrounded by powerful victors made strong by practices destructive of American ideals or whether they will lend to the European nations, struggling desperately against the German threat, such support as may enable them to halt that aggression.

"However, more is at stake than national self-interest. A German victory would destroy the liberties of free peoples and subordinate all life under the rule of political totalitarianism, would change every value embodied in western civilisation by the Christian faith and by humanistic culture.

"We affirm that all nations including our own share responsibility for the conflict and that Allied victory would not of itself assure the establishment of justice and peace. But we are committed to the realisation of a community of nations founded on justice as the only firm hope for the peace of the world, and we hold that the halting of Nazi aggression is a prerequisite to the possibility of world order.

"When men or nations must choose between two evils, the choice of the lesser evil becomes Christian duty. That is the alternative confronting the American people now.

Resolute Action Essential

"In the light of these facts, we urge that the United States immediately enlist its moral and material resources in support of the Allied nations. Such assistance, we believe, offers the best hope of avoiding either military involvement in this war or a later single-handed encounter with victorious totalitarian powers, east and west. Only by concentrating every effort upon prepar-

ing herself for defence and by proffering wealth and supplies to the nations now struggling desperately to stem the tide, can America hope to keep war from the Western Hemisphere and safeguard liberty, justice and honour for all nations, including herself.

"Lastly we would urge the necessity of quick and resolute action. This is the hour when democracy must justify itself by capacity for effective decision, or risk destruction or disintegration. Europe is dotted with ruins of right decisions taken too late. Not a day can be spared."



"Few in this country will question Mr. Churchill's plain statement that if Britain goes down American democracy will face the abyss," says *Advance*, the organ of the Congregational Churches in America.

"It is not altogether creditable to the American people or to our leaders that public sentiment and utterances have changed almost exactly with the measure of the success of Germany's aggression and the accumulating sense of peril to ourselves.

Neither Laudable Nor Honourable

"The purpose of the American people to maintain peace has been honourable and laudable, but it has been neither laudable nor honourable that we should have closed our eyes to the destruction of other lands and peoples and the destruction of human rights and liberties that preceded the military onslaught.

"We have raised voices of protest, but they have been weak and ineffective, and even here in our own country there has been no aroused or adequate opposition to Nazi and Fascist groups which have been engaged for a long time in stirring up racial and religious prejudice and in carrying on campaigns against all that is most essential in American democracy.

The church constituency, including our own, has been for the most part inert and ineffective. We have been willing to hide behind the screen of nationality and neutrality where we ought to have been assuming some attitude of plain and uncompromising social and moral responsibility.

"It has, of course, been evident that the United States could not 'police the world,' but a nation with the power and prestige of ours, apart altogether from the use of force, could have done a great deal more than we have done; and it will stand, to our lasting disgrace that during these years preceding the worst crisis that world-wide humanity has ever known, we have supplied the materials of destruction on a large scale to every one of the totalitarian Powers that were seeking to destroy democracy.

A Disgraceful Record

"It is a disgraceful record for which this nation, in seeking to recover lost ground with the urgency that now seems manifest, should be in the mood of spiritual humiliation and repentance.

"The great question confronting us is whether our nation which has thus far so deeply failed can now be developed and organised on a basis of united democratic idealism and unselfish, conscientious devotion to a task that is greater than that of saving our own skins."

Shirts And Ethics

"We are living in a period of great awakening," said Lady Glen Coats in a recent speech. "A challenge has gone out of good versus evil, and if we have the courage to look at it in that light, life is a great and glorious adventure."

"It has been said that democracy has failed; every code falls if we fail it. Men have put shirts and the colour of those shirts against the Christian ethical standard. But time cannot be shackled or put into a concentration camp. In that lies the hope and future of the human race."

Time And Place And Poetry

When the news was coming to its blackest I went out and bought some poetry, and deemed it a bargain. Poetry, counted word by word, costs more than prose. But then in poetry, if it be true poetry, every word counts, whereas in prose, even the best prose, the economy is not so taut. There is usually a deal of detachable stuff.

Poetry as a war-time consolation has other virtues besides brevity. Material compactness is an aspect of the emotional or mental concentration in poetry, and that is most useful to-day. For nearly everybody must now be living at his or her busiest, with one or more voluntary labours added to the usual round. Therefore immersion in long books can be left to those recovering from wounds or illness. The others need the quickly apprehensible, light-handed, and easily pocketed book.

Short stories meet such a need for the general. Poetry is not to everybody's appetite, but if ever it be anyone's refuge and secret life surely it must be so now. The slenderness of the volume bears no relation to its bulk of content, since the essence of poetry is to abide, to be re-readable time and again "with sparkling and delight." The best poetry, indeed, may only reveal the fullness of its true quality at a tenth reading; not because it is obscure like a puzzle, but because the raising of words to a higher power, which is the poet's art, creates multitudinous shades of significance and hints and glints

now looks, the atmosphere might well be cleared for the general good. We cannot offer any better suggestion than that Government should express its willingness to arrange an interview at which the members of the Evacuation Representation Committee would be, as far as possible, taken into its confidence.

of meaning which are discovered in turn, slowly, and by surprise. You may begin by liking a piece only; then, by continual acquaintance, you become an addict. Reading poetry is often like falling in love at tenth sight.

The books I chose were Mr. John Betjeman's "Old Lights for New Chancels" and Mr. Andrew Young's "Collected Poems." Mr. Betjeman is a laughing poet, but he has the quality, unusual to-day, of laughing with his subject and not against it; he laughs of what he likes instead of sniffing at what he despises, and he very properly attacks the habit of thinking things "funny" because you do not understand them or feel superior about them, as smart people think suburbs and churches to be funny. When Mr. Betjeman writes, "I love suburbs and gas-lights and Post Street and Gothic Revival churches and mineral railways, provincial towns and Garden Cities" he is not being affected. He finds a smiling pleasure in these things. So when in

Conifer country of Surrey approached
Through remarkable wrought iron gates

he discovers a vision and cries:

Pam, I adore you, you great big
mountainous sports girl
Whizzing them over the net, full
of the strength of five,

he is not curling a satirical lip but preparing for an epithalamium to a desirable demi-goddess.

Over the redolent pinewoods, in
at the bathroom casement,
One fine Saturday, Windlesham
bells shall call—
Up the Butterfield aisle, rich with
Gothic enlacement,
Licensed now for embracement,
Pam and I, as the organ
Thunders over you all.

The grammar of the last line but one is odd, and the whole is, if you like to call it so, amusing, a light raid on the Meredith country. But it is also poetry, a raid not of the Comic Muse only, for it has, like all Mr. Betjeman's writing, a real sense of place con-

veyed in passages which I have not space to quote.

The writer, in his brief preface, confesses that a sense of place or background is the touchstone of poetry to him. He claims that because of this "topographical predilection" he finds little pleasure in the Elizabethans and less in the poets of the seventeenth century. This is certainly to dismiss the kingdoms of the mind, the breeding-ground of Shakespeare's fancy, and the celestial grove of the Caroline metaphysicals in a summary way. But as an assertion of the importance of place in poetry it is important and to me sympathetic. For in verse, as in fiction, the background can be far more than a frame; it can be the essence.

The more a novelist can give me a sense of place as well as of persons, the better I am pleased. Some writers already too little remembered, Mark Rutherford and Arnold Bennett, had a genius for urban landscape which enormously enhanced their study of the men and women who lived and sinned and were childish and cantankerous among the brick and slate they drew so well. In poetry I find an equal delight in clear, strong, humorous topography, I want to know where I am, by Winander or in Shropshire, in Ayr or by St. Mary's Loch, on Crabbe's and Cowper's levels or on the many-minstrelled Wolds and Downs.

Mr. Andrew Young, who was recently bemedalled by the Royal Society of Literature and justly commended to its members by Lord Crewe for the exactness of his perception, has a genius for self-immersion in the country scene. Towns scarcely exist for him. Few poets seem to get closer to the earth. Here is no vague rhapsodist of Nature, but a botanist who knows what he is talking about; no chatty sentimental Friend of the Trees, but a man who spins his lyric with as much lore as love. His mood is reflective; he is usually more wry in expression than rapt in ecstasy. When he takes you for a walk he gives you an uncanny sense of entering closer into the heart of a tree or a hillside than you have ever been before.

His place is sometimes particularised, but not limited to one stretch of country; he is as happily at large in his native Scotland as on the barrowy southern chalk. Perhaps he is rather a writer of time than of place, and the time that he describes with especial vividness is winter, our soft, grey, dripping, normal British winters and not the glittering icicle parade of 1940.

He is happy to be a child of the mist in which things magically blend or are distorted and enlarged.

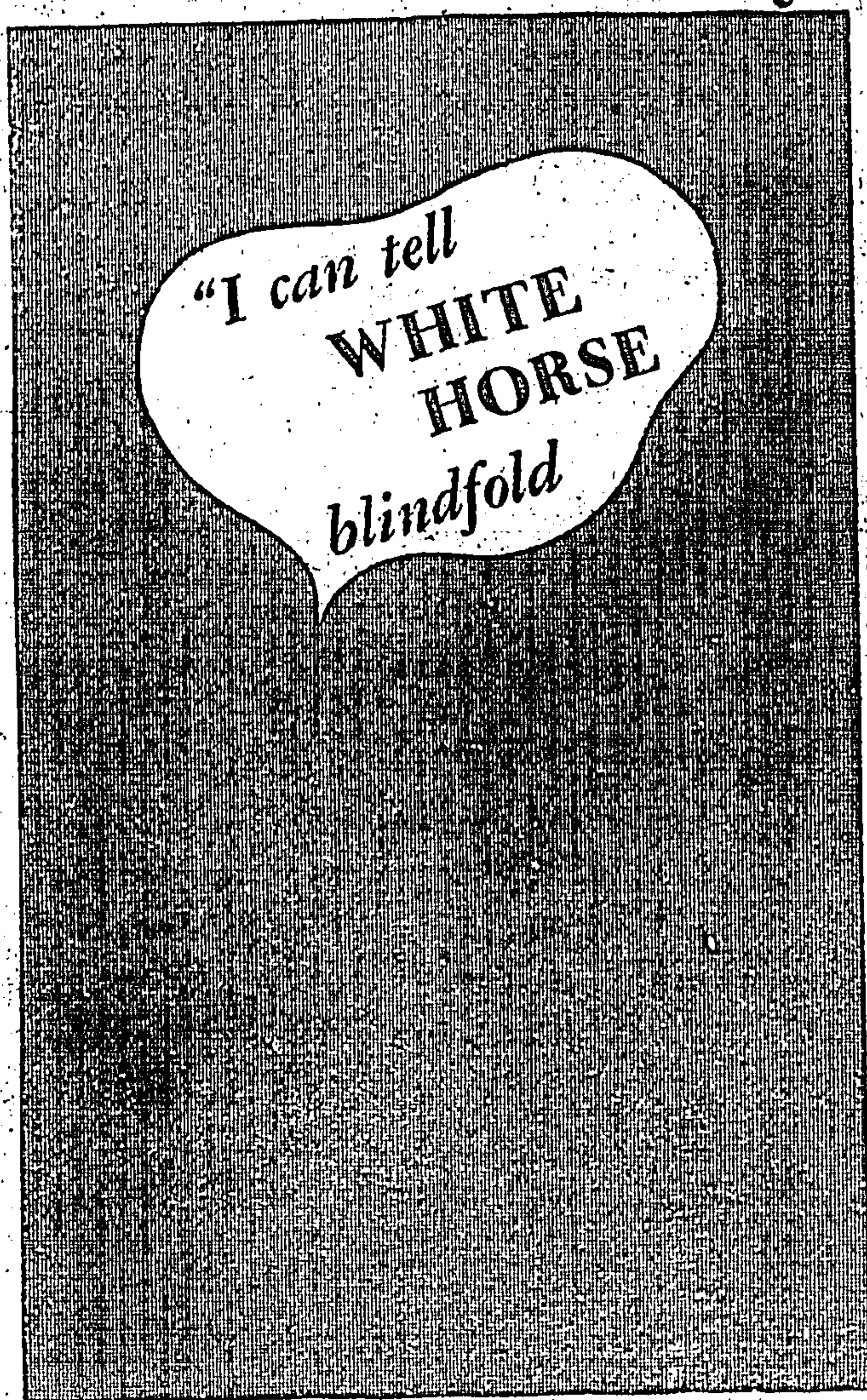
All else begone
And leave me here alone
To tread this mist where earth
and sky are one.

He writes with quiet, perceptive relish about rain and the glistening drops on bare branches and the antlered heads of old dead trees and farm-carts carrying muck to naked fields and men ploughing in the fog. Of course, he can hail spring with a lyric of welcome, but he knows the pain of it for those who ripen fast.

Is spring not hard enough to bear
For one at autumn of his year?

But in general it seems that his mind is a November garden, in which there are many beauties not only of decay—the lively robin's breast, the iron serpents of the beech tree's powerful branch, and the glassy beads of quickening rain.

That sort of background is not, in Mr. Betjeman's sense, strictly topographical. But Mr. Young's winter is, in essence, a very real place, a landscape and abiding refuge, into which he enfolds his readers like a flock, as certainly as Mr. Betjeman can fold them to his sports girls in Surrey gardens or to his Berkshire downs with their leathery men and feathery trees. For the provision of these poetical escapes I was thankful and shall be so again. For, as I said, a good poem may draw you slowly to its heart and ring its bells more surely to the practised ear. If at first you are not captured there is always that chance of love at tenth sight.



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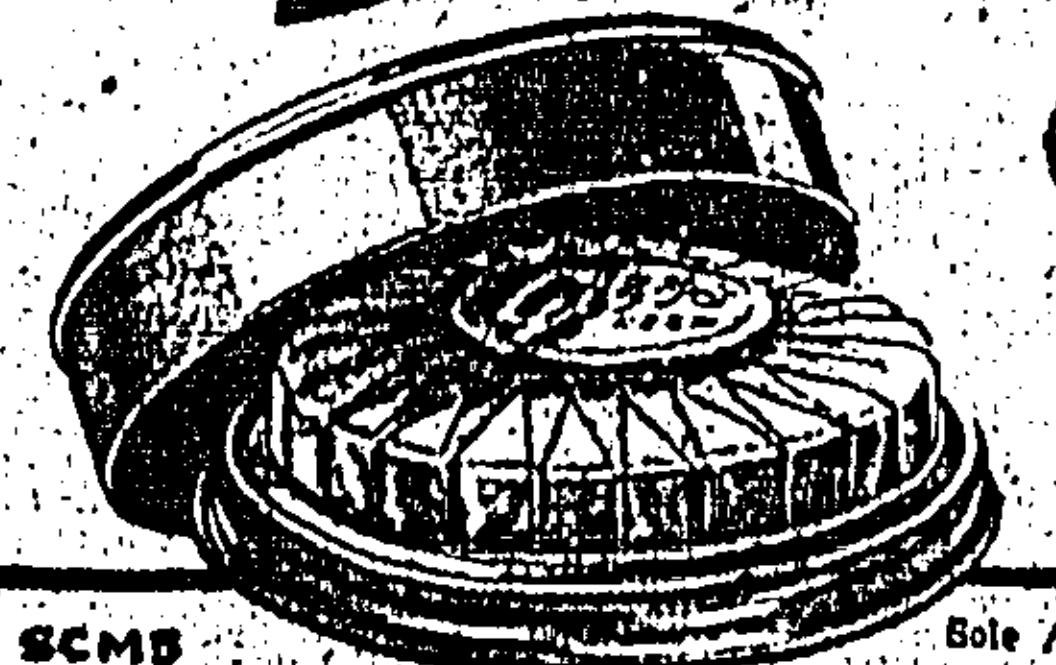
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NAZIS DEFIED BY STUBBORN HOLLAND

INFORMATION RECEIVED in authoritative Dutch circles in London from the occupied area of the Netherlands shows that the Dutch public is still stubbornly resisting Nazi-pressure. The attitude of the Socialists, mostly working-class people, who form a large minority of the population, remains so uncompromising towards Nazism, that the Germans are obviously worried.

This conclusion can be drawn from the concentrated German propaganda, directed at the working class in the Netherlands, which paints an idealistic picture of the blessings brought about by socialist reforms in Germany, and which plaintively wonders why the Dutch working men are so sceptical about the promises of a better future once the Nazi system has been established in the occupied area.

The Dutch socialists have not fallen for these German blandishments, and try very hard to keep their ranks closed, in spite of all German efforts to break their solidarity, for instance, by the dismissal of socialist leaders, who are replaced by Dutch Nazis.

Effort To Infect Youth

In particular, the socialist youth movement is being maintained in the old organisation, to prevent the Nazis from getting a hold on the soul of the younger generation. The Germans have, for instance, sent thousands of Dutch children—mostly orphans from Rotterdam—to Austria "for a holiday" and "to reciprocate the hospitality given to Austrian children by the Dutch during the last war." The real intention is, of course, to infect these children with the Nazi spirit.

As in Germany, the Roman Catholic Church is, like the socialists, fighting for the preservation of the soul of youth. About one-third of the population of the Netherlands is of the Catholic faith. The ecclesiastical authorities encourage the resistance of the faithful against Nazi pressure by refusing the sacraments to Dutchmen who turn Nazi.

Also, as happened in Germany, the Germans in the occupied area of the Netherlands are very wary of tightening the screws on the Catholics. They satisfy themselves for the time being by repeating that the German Catholics also started by putting up a resistance against the Nazification of the Catholic masses, but that they have been brought to heel.

Fight Against Churches

The battle of the Nazis against churches of all denominations in the Netherlands, however, continues relentlessly. A new decree has forbidden church-gatherings of more than twenty people. All Freemasons' Lodges in the Netherlands have been banned. In the Netherlands there is a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Broadcasting Corporation, both of which are still allowed to transmit their programmes, but it goes without saying that these are heavily censored.

The Dutch clergy reply to this German spiritual oppression by carefully selecting quotations from the Bible and basing their sermons on those.

The congregations of course understand the meaning of this battle of wits very well, and find much relief and consolation in these daring sermons, which cannot be forbidden by the Germans as they seem completely innocent on the surface.

ROYAL ENGINE AS SCRAP

One of Britain's most famous locomotives, named in honour of the Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary, twenty-nine years ago, has just been withdrawn as obsolete by the L.M.S. Railway, and, after all its reusable parts have been removed, will be broken up to yield over fifty tons of metal to the war effort.

PRO-WANG CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY

Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of Soochow, described by the Chinese press as "hired" soldiers, mutinied recently and led a large band of guerillas taking orders from Chungking to attack their own comrades, with the result that a large number of the new regime's soldiers was defeated and disarmed.

This was done during the absence of Japanese garrison forces along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway who have been sent to the front to launch what the Japanese term the "autumn offensive."

Quoting recent arrivals from Soochow, the "Shun Pao" and other Chinese dailies in Shanghai report that when Japanese soldiers left their positions, along the railway to launch their "autumn offensive" they allowed the "hired soldiers" to take up their positions and ordered the latter to start their "mopping up action." Many groups of soldiers of the new Chinese regime, therefore, were recently sent to Soochow.

Secret Negotiations

The new Chinese soldiers are said to have been greatly moved by the way the areas under guerillas are controlled and a company of them secretly negotiated with the guerilla commander in the Soochow area, Colonel Hu Chao-han, and went over the next evening. They surrendered, bringing with them six machine-guns and more than 100 Italian-made rifles, the reports state. Other new Chinese soldiers fled but were chased and they suffered many casualties.

The next day, the "repented" new Chinese soldiers led the guerillas to attack their own comrades. A large group of new soldiers was defeated in the encounter, during which much war material was seized by guerillas. The newly arrived soldiers of the new regime are now said to have fled into the city.

Withdrawal of Japanese soldiers from the railway zone is said to have also been reported by arrivals from Changchow. Many truckloads of Japanese soldiers were seen moving eastward and the arrivals interviewed thought that they were Japanese soldiers withdrawn from the railway zone. There are only a few Japanese soldiers in Changchow and each only one Japanese soldier, it is said, is guarded there by a city gate.

WIDLER'S REQUEST REJECTED

A written request by "Elly" Widler to the Swiss Consul-General in Shanghai to drop a warrant for his arrest in connection with the alleged robbery of \$2,000,000 worth of copper has been flatly rejected by Mr. E. Fontanel, the Swiss Consul-General, it was learned, says the "North China Daily News."

The missive contained nothing of importance or relative to the case Mr. Fontanel stated. All that concerned the Swiss consular authorities here was a trial of the case to determine whether Widler is guilty or not, it was pointed out.

Mr. Fontanel also stated that he was not aware of any communication of the local Japanese military authorities that since the copper missing from the godown was confiscated by them, being in their contention the property of the Chungking Government, no blame could be attached to Widler.

Widler declared that the police had attempted to cast aspersions on his character and had dug into his past as far back as twenty years ago. The Swiss consular authorities to issue the warrant for his arrest. His past record for the period under review he declared was "praiseworthy and commendable."

"Assets Of Great Men"

"Firing squads and prisons are the assets of all great men" the missive stated. "The story of every antecedent about myself, I have no shame for; they are the records of a man fighting against odds; they are the sequence of chivalrous deeds, of generosity, integrity and courage." The latter went on to point out that his mother was the recipient of a gold medal by Queen Victoria, in 1882, in a presentation made in London.

Widler's penchant for politics was evidenced in a big way by his insertion of a full page advertisement in the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" appealing to members of all nationalities who were born and have lived in Shanghai to support his movement for what he calls "A Free Shanghai."

While planning a Utopia for Shanghai, and going to considerable expense to proclaim his ambitious plans to the world, Widler continues to keep to his pent-house in the Broadway Mansions and does not venture into the Settlement where the authorities concerned are waiting to serve the Swiss Consular warrant for his arrest.

NOMURA AS ENVOY TO U.S.A.?

IT WAS LEARNED IN SHANGHAI THAT JAPAN HAS SUBMITTED TO WASHINGTON FOR OFFICIAL AGREEMENT THE NAME OF KENSUKE HORINOUCHI'S SUCCESSOR AS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

The identity of the new envoy was not disclosed, but it was thought possible that Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former foreign minister, has been chosen. It was learned definitely that Admiral Sleso Kobayashi, member of the supreme war council, has not been named to the ambassadorship.—Associated Press.

GERMANY'S NEW STRATEGY IN THE AIR

WHETHER THE invasion attempt is made now, or later, or not at all, the German air bombing stands clearly revealed as a preparation for it.

A "swinging" attack is being made in which mass formations alternate with single raiders in the attempt to maintain a continuous pressure in which there come at intervals the heavier thrusts which are intended to do most of the damage.

When it attacks in force the Luftwaffe suffers so heavily at the hands of the Royal Air Force that it must have intervals of recuperation, and during these intervals single machines or small formations, working mostly at night or in cloud, seek to preserve the continuity of the offensive.

In some ways the single machines are the more difficult to counter. The raiders during the day keep within cloud for a great part of their time and come into the open only to note landmarks or to drop their bombs. So the raiders are probably safer. But the work they do must be less in intensity and far lower in accuracy than that of raiders working in the open.

The New Barrage

The night raiders should be able to obtain a higher accuracy, but the new system of anti-aircraft fire seems to be effective in hampering their operations. It appears to keep them high or even to turn them from their primary objectives.

To that anti-aircraft defence there will be added increasingly effective night fighter defence, for work has been going on with the object of perfecting this and is likely shortly to show results.

If now the whole of the period of the air offensive from August 11 be scanned, grounds can be seen for believing that the full force of the Luftwaffe has been thrown in. It may be that a few squadrons are held on the Russian frontier, but they are not likely to be ones equipped with the latest types of aeroplane.

More urgent calls will undoubtedly be made on the German Air Force and, as every disciplined and trained force does, it will undoubtedly respond to them and put forth greater efforts. But that it still has many front line units which have not been used seems improbable.

Lines Of Defence

Our defence must, therefore, continue along the two main lines of repair and recuperation from the German bombing attacks and fighter and anti-aircraft action.

No body of men deserves higher praise than the A.R.P. workers, the firemen, repair squads, and others who labour to make good damage done. They are as essential to our air defence as our aeroplanes. And they have shown full appreciation of the importance of speed in repair.

Every minute that a road or railway is out of action, the German bombs are working for the enemy. So that the aim must be to set things right in the shortest possible time. To build again and to build quickly; that is the aim of the civil defence services, and it has been shown that nothing dismays them in their task.

A great deal of indignation has been expressed at the indiscriminate bombing indulged in by the Germans. In some cases there does seem to be an aim in their bombing; but in others no sort of explanation can be offered for the places hit except complete disregard for aiming at any specific target.

This sort of scatter bombing is extremely trying for the civilian population, but the military damage done is slight. No trained air force would resort to it unless it were prevented from doing properly aimed and directed bombing. So the very fact of the increasingly indiscriminate bombing by the Germans suggests that their air force is already beginning to feel the strain imposed by heavy losses.

The Royal Air Force, on the other hand, finds it possible to strike at military targets in Germany with great force and precision. Its counter attack,

indeed, is a classic of air war, performed with a cool regularity which is the highest testimony to the skill and courage of the bomber pilots.

Not only have military objectives in Berlin and in the Ruhr been repeatedly attacked, but, in addition, the German air bases and shipping concentrations have been kept under heavy and almost continuous bombardment.

So to the German air effort there is opposed a mounting British resistance compounded of ground repair and air defence, and at the same time a strongly developing counter attack.

Position To-day

The trial is hard and will be long, but the air position to-day is far better than could have been expected when the Germans made their assault. The Royal Air Force strength is increasing and is being fed from sources which are outside the range of the German bombers. In this respect we have a geographical advantage of enormous importance. The resistance is proving adequate to deal with all the various forms which the German attacks have so far taken.

There is one additional point worth noting. It is that recently the Germans have not been using the Junkers 87 dive bombers. These machines were easily brought down by our fighters when they made contact with them, but the reason is unlikely to be that they are, therefore, being withdrawn.

These machines are an essential part of the German air method and it is more likely that the dive bomber squadrons, including some equipped with the Junkers 87, are being reformed and got ready for the invasion attempt. For that they would certainly be thrown in in large numbers.

American Output

Reports from the United States of America now suggest that output there has reached 1,000 aeroplanes a month and that the figure of 2,000 a month will be reached early next year. This rate of expansion should enable Britain to receive something approaching 700 machines a month as an average for the next eighteen months.

As important as this added numerical strength is the fact that some of the new American machines are of the highest technical quality and a few show great advances.

DUTCH TANKER TORPEDOED

The Dutch tanker Hermes has been torpedoed about 300 miles off the coast of Portugal. The tanker, which had sailed from the Tagus, was holed and the crew abandoned ship after the explosion. They returned, however, when the ship did not sink, and the tanker steamed under her own power to return to the Tagus.

WARNING TO RESTAURANTS

As the returns from catering establishments dealing with rationed foods are still incomplete, the Ministry of Food has issued a warning that it can compel these businesses to supply the information.

"PARACHUTES" CAUSED BY GUNFIRE

Armed patrols of police and Home Guard turned out at a South-East town and searched river-side wharves and railway sidings following reports that six parachutes were believed to have been seen descending in that direction.

Half-a-dozen similar reports were received from responsible sources in half-an-hour. An extensive search of the area, however, failed to produce any result.

It was later decided that the supposed parachutes were white puffs of gunfire drifting across the sky in the moonlight.

JAPANESE OPPOSE NEW CENTRAL BANK

The Japanese are opposing the new Nanking regime's attempt to establish its Central Bank of China in Shanghai because the new regime's policy of issuing bank notes is duplicating the Japanese attempt to increase the circulation of their military notes, states a Chinese news agency's report published by the "National Herald."

The report denies the rumour that the new regime's Central Bank will be established which, it is stated, has caused uneasiness in the market, especially in the rice market where prices have gone up.

Although the Nanking regime wants to establish the bank as soon as possible, the plan cannot be carried out at present in view of the Japanese opposition. The Japanese are circulating large quantities of their military notes in order to meet military expense and as the proposed Central Bank of China will also issue notes, the Japanese consider that their efforts are duplicated and their policies conflicting, it is pointed out.

It will be recalled that the old Central Bank of China building on the Bund vacated by Chungking officials long ago was taken over by representatives of the new regime. It was then learned that the ultimate purpose of the step was to enable the new regime to establish its Central Bank of China there.

FARMER'S SANG-FROID

After a bomb had fallen within forty yards of a South-Western farm cottage, breaking every window and blowing off the door, the occupant and his wife—who had gone to bed—decided that nothing more was likely to happen that night, and nothing could be done about it, anyway. So, shaking the glass from the counterpane, they settled down to sleep.

ESCAPE FROM TIME BOMB

An Isle of Wight Post Office engineer at work near a telephone cable cut by a delayed-action bomb hearing a buzzing in his head-phones, threw himself under his van while his mate jumped into the driver's seat and placed a bucket over his head. Neither was injured when the bomb exploded thirty yards away.

USED CARS

Make	Model	Miles	Reg. No.	Price
Büick Sedan	1935	38847	6285	\$2,400
Morris 10 Saloon	1934	35593	6067	\$ 800
Humber 12 Saloon	1934	32420	54	\$1,000
Singer 11 Saloon	1935	31864	3615	\$1,400
Studebaker Champion Coupe	1940	2392	309	\$3,900
Studebaker Champion Sedan	1940	1543	4417	\$4,200
Vauxhall 14 Saloon	1934	35213	3202	\$1,300
Studebaker Sedan	1936	16887	79	\$1,750

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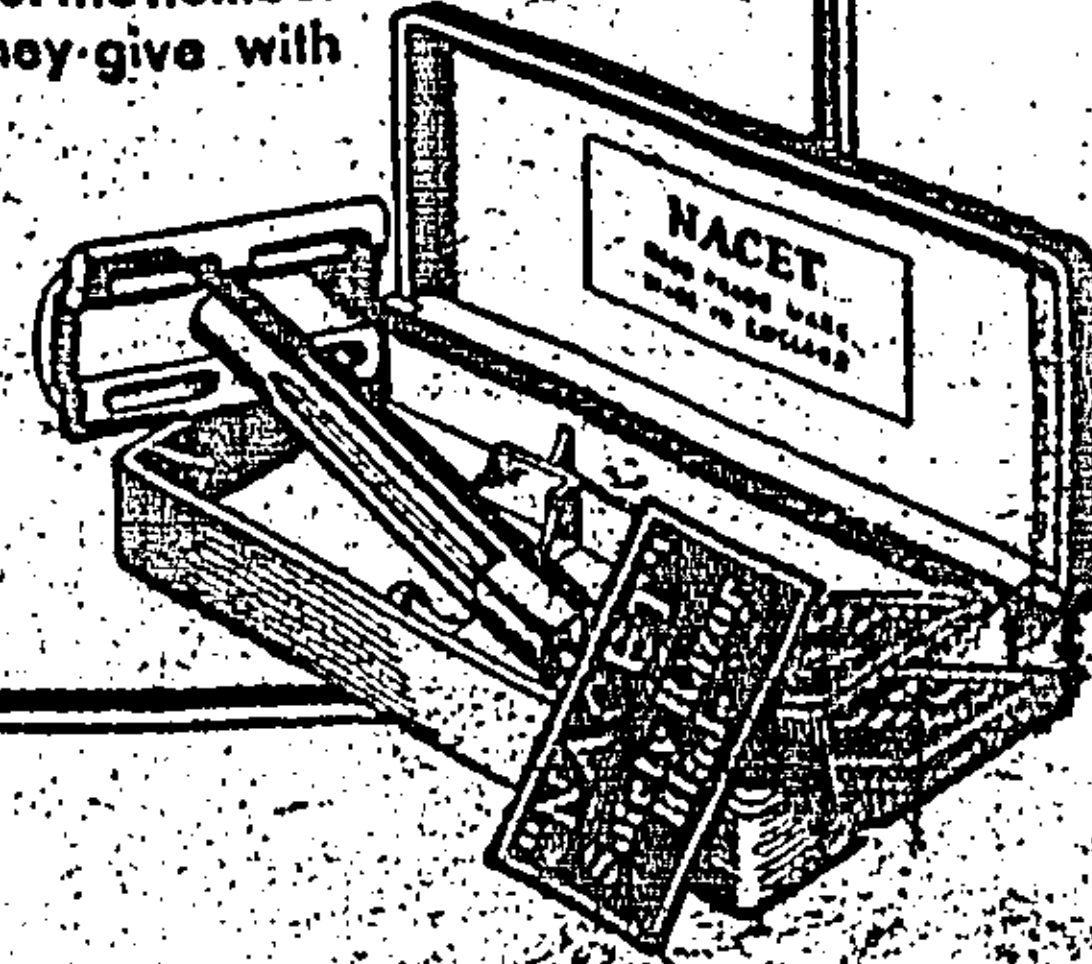
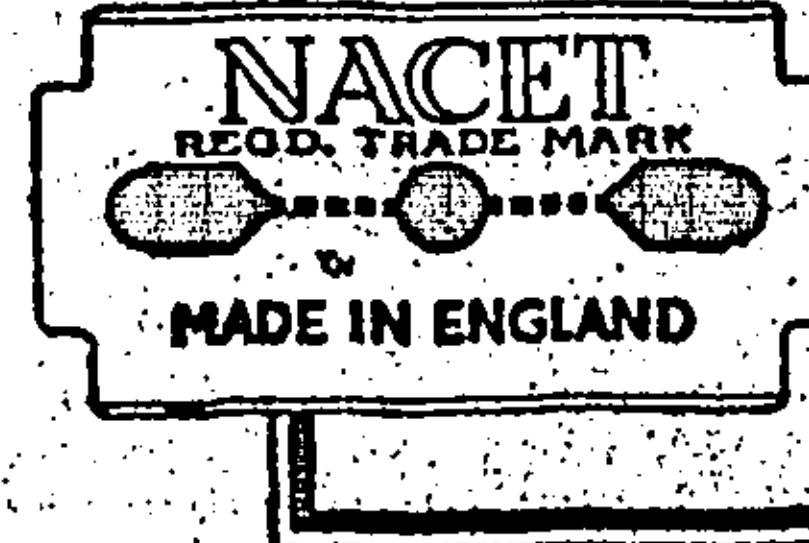
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, 22nd November, 1940 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising:

Teakwood Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Suites, Hairstands, Teapots, E.P., Brass, Aluminium, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Cutlery, Clocks, Pictures, Ornaments, Curios, Cabin Trunks, Gramophones, Records, Electric Table Lamps & Heaters, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Blackwood and Rattan Furniture and

2 Radio Sets
1 Dinner Service
1 "E. Leitz" Enlarger
1 "Underwood" Typewriter
1 "Westinghouse" Refrigerator
1 "Alet" Projector
1 "Pathe" Baby Projector
1 Adding Machine
1 Bed Room Suite
3 Cameras

On View from Thursday, the 21st November, 1940.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 20th Nov., 1940.

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Marshal in Prize, Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, 23rd November, 1940 commencing at 10 a.m. at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, C., Room No. 205.

A Selection of Surgical Instruments, Photographic Accessories and Sundries:

comprising:
Hypodermic Syringe Needles, Haemometers, Obstetrical and other Various Surgical Instruments, Colorimeter Wedges, Catgut, Sherings "Uratropin", Handbags, Gloves, Chromium Watch Bracelets, etc., etc.

also
2 Leica "Thambar" Telephoto Lenses 9 c.m. F 2.2.
10 Leica "Hektor" Telephoto Lenses 13.5 c.m. F 4.5.
Summar Green Filters 9 & 13.5 c.m.
Adjustable Lens Hoods (Leica). Collapsible Lens Hoods (Leica).
2 Siemens Cine Cameras 8 m.m. with accessories.
1 Voigtlander "Brilliant" Camera.

and
25 Rolls Bessapan F. Films 24 x 36 m.m.

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Hong Kong, 20th Nov., 1940.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Cheong, Gap Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Inland Lot No. 681.	South East of Inland Lot No. 2345, Wong Nei Cheong, Gap Road.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 32,830	\$278 \$9,849

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No one is authorised to visit offices and collect money on behalf of this publication.

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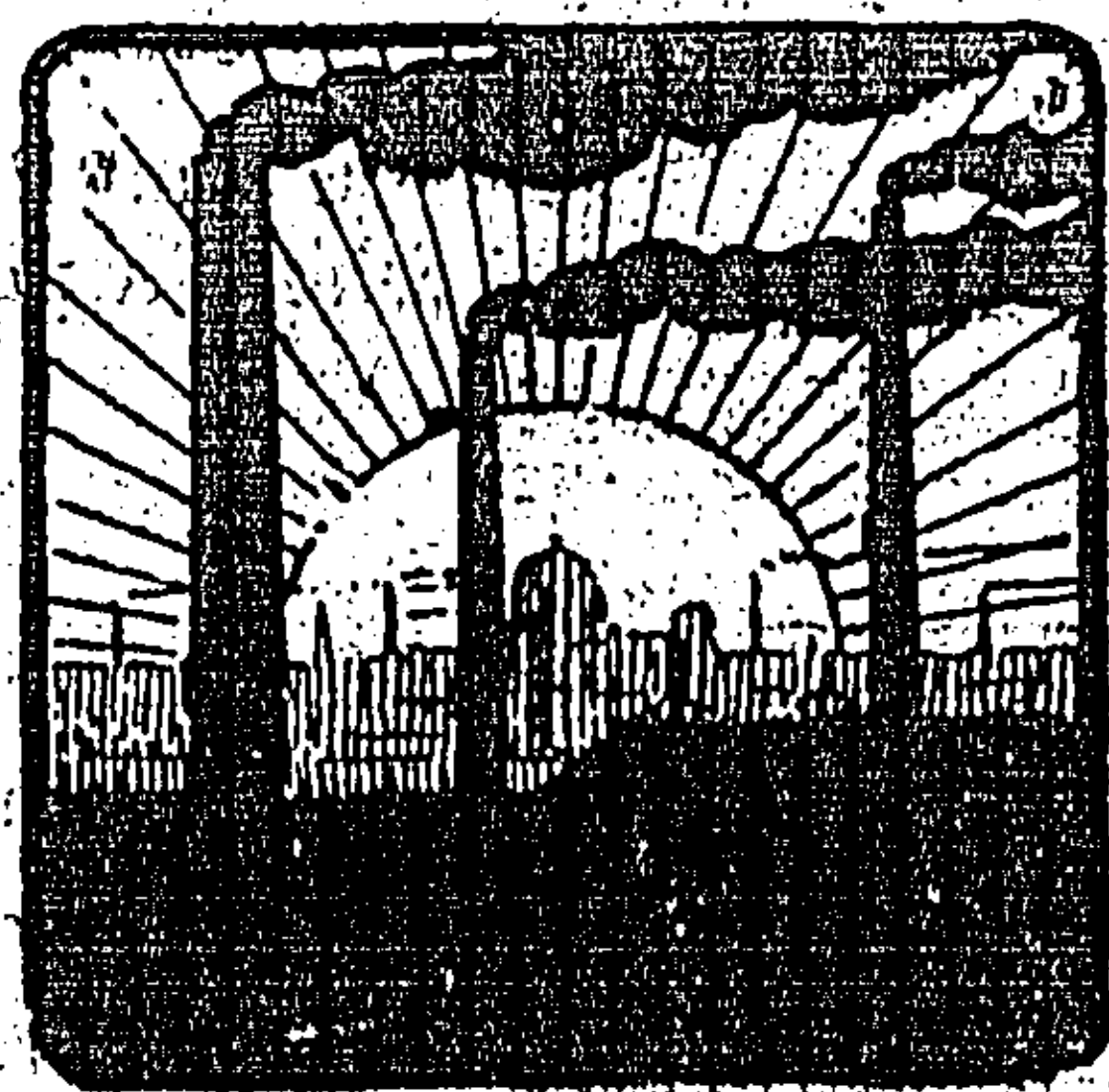
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HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY LAWN BOWLS

The Annual Lawn Bowls Match between members of St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies will be held on 7th December at 2.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

All members desirous of playing in this match are requested to communicate by 28th November with Mr. W. Macfarlane, Dairy Farm, East Point. Rinks will be selected on 2nd December and published the following day.



ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD POLICE

Vacancies exist for a number of European Constables in the Royal Naval Dockyard Police.

Pay and conditions are as follows:—

Constable on Entry.

Pay. Present rates are \$3,000 per annum rising by annual increments to \$3,500. These rates include a fluctuating bonus and are liable to amendment upwards or downwards to cover variations in the cost of living.

House allowance payable to approved married ranks on completion of 5 years service and over the age of 30.

Free quarters, light, fuel and uniform. Constables may become pensionable after 15 years satisfactory service.

Nine months leave every 5 years (subject to re-engagement for a further 5 years) with free second class passages and two thirds pay during whole of leave.

Promotion to Sergeant, Sub Inspector and Inspector by selection.

Applicants should be British subjects and produce evidence of same, to be between 20 and 35 years of age and to sign an agreement for Five years service. To be not less than 5' 8" in height and 36 inches round the chest.

In special circumstances exceptions will be made regarding the age limits. In these cases enlistment will be on a temporary basis.

For further particulars application should be made in writing to the Superintendent, R.N. Dockyard Police, H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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BRIDGE NOVELS

PLAYING THE SPOT-CARDS

By The Four Aces

A familiar Bridge adage is that any one can play Aces and Kings, but it takes a good player to handle the spot-cards properly. To-day's hand is a case in point:

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable
North-South part score 60

♠ K J 7 4	♥ A K 4	♦ K 8 4	♣ A 9 3
♠ 9 3	♥ Q J 9 8 5	♦ A Q 5	♣ J 10 4
♠ A Q 10 6	♥ 10 7 3	♦ 10 7 3 2	♣ 8 5
♠ 8 5 2	♥ 6 2	♦ J 9 6	♣ K Q 7 6 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1NT	Pass	Pass	2♥
Dbl.	Pass	3♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West opened the nine of spades, dummy played the Jack and East won with the Queen. East returned the ten of hearts, dummy winning with the Ace, and South then drew three rounds of trumps.

Declarer's problem, of course, was to lose only two more spade tricks or only one diamond. The next step, therefore, was to lead a low spade towards dummy's King. East won with the Ace of spades and returned another heart, dummy winning with the King. Now it was simplicity itself for South to lead dummy's low spades towards the eight in the South hand. East could take his ten of spades, but dummy's seven of spades was then established and would eventually afford a diamond discard.

To an expert player there is nothing remarkable about this hand, but the average player can learn much from it. It is perhaps sad, but true, that not one player in ten thousand knows when such a card as a seven-spot is high. Yet there is nothing at all difficult about noting the fall of the higher cards; and many hands resemble to-day's example in that only the intentional establishment of a spot-card can enable one to fulfill the contract.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

MORALE OF NAZI FLIERS LOWER

Information concerning the latest developments in the German Air Force is continually being secured by the special investigation officers of the R.A.F., the main sources of information being captured fliers and the many bodies of dead airmen washed ashore after their planes have come down in the Channel and elsewhere.

It is known that already the Germans have lost a very high proportion of their leading pilots. Another fact that has been established is that their air defeats have had a very considerable effect on the morale of the Luftwaffe. Many of the captured pilots have shown themselves to be confirmed Nazis, but there are others who have revealed a surprising lack of interest in their cause.

Recently more than one has announced himself to be completely antagonistic to the Hitler regime and to be delighted at escaping from it. It would seem indeed that this lack of unity is spreading.

PREMIER AS FILM ACTOR

Lord Craigavon, Northern Ireland's Premier, became a film actor for half an hour. He took part in shots of a picture called "Ulster in Peace and War" now being prepared.

♠ K J 3
♥ Q 5
♦ K 10 6 3
♣ K J 3 2

The bidding:

Master	Schenken	Jacoby	You
1♠	2♥	Pass	(?)

ANSWER: Bid two no-trump. There are fine prospects of game at no-trump, provided your partner can contribute a fairish amount of high-card strength. This highly inviting bid adequately shows the strength of your hand.

Score 100% for two no-trump, 50% for three no-trump, 20% for three hearts.

Question No. 570

To-day you are Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you hold:

♠ K J 3
♥ Q 5
♦ A 10 6 3
♣ K Q 3 2

The bidding:

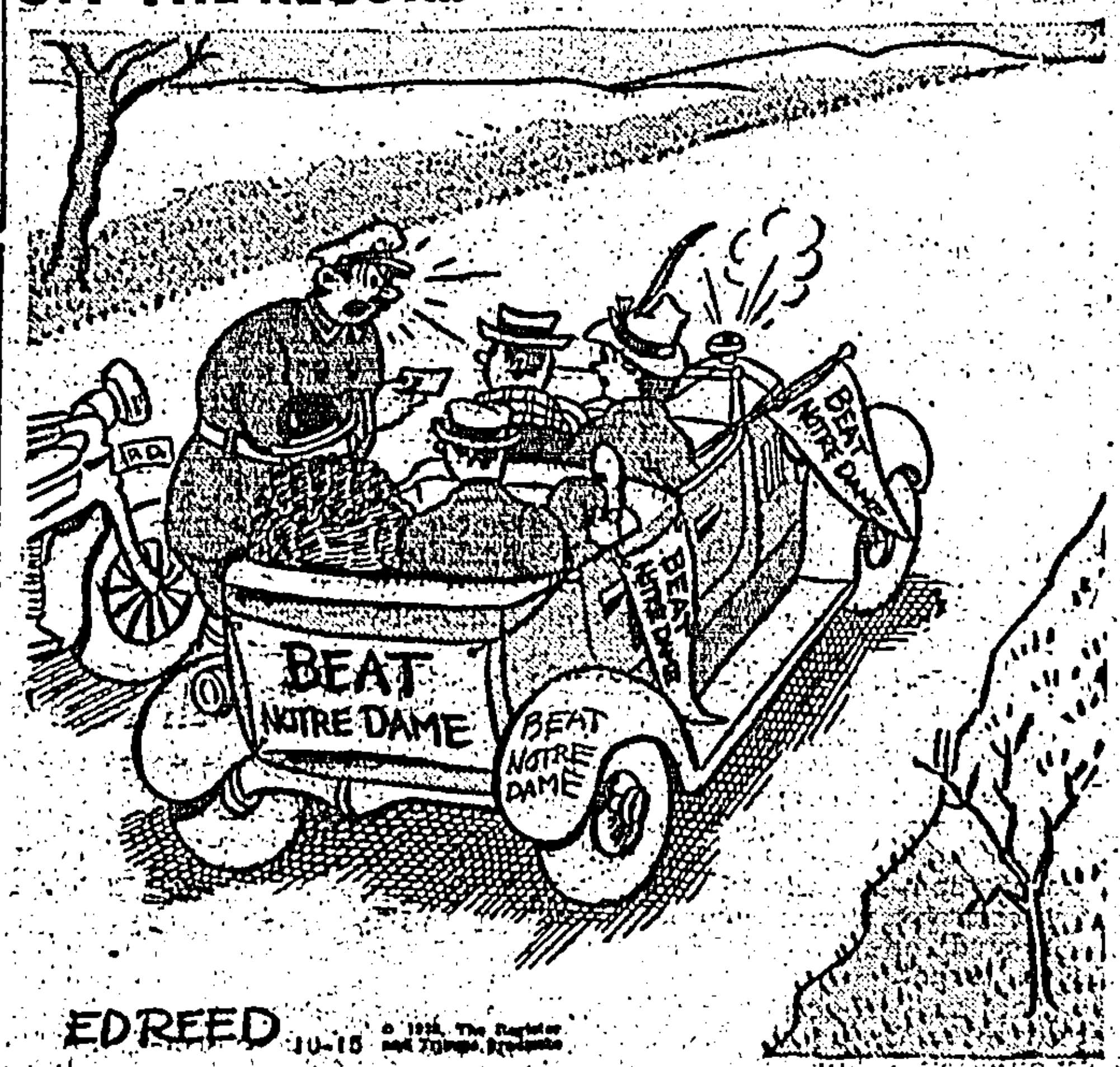
Schenken	Jacoby	Master	You
1♠	2♥	Pass	(?)

What do you bid? (Answer

To...
(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



ED REED

"Let's see you beat this!"

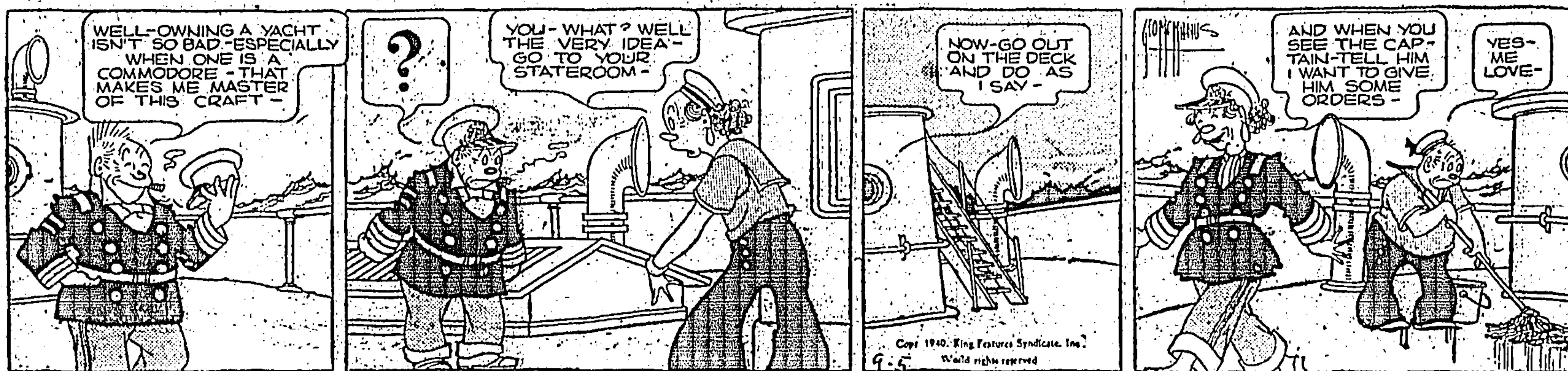
Here's Luck

EWO BEER

Tel. 30311.

Bringing Up Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Curing A Fifteen-Year-Old Wrinkle

If you allow a wrinkle to gain on you by one calendar year, in the second year it begins to acquire the advanced character of an ageing line.

The way with 'wrinkles is to "catch 'em young."

Always launch an anti-wrinkle campaign in the autumn months just after you have accumulated a summer series of cobwebby crowsfeet—or an outdoors season of open-air has deepened those that began a visible etching a year or two ago.

Wrinkles are a penalty of our exciting civilisation.

Perhaps you drive a car, or a particularly long shot at the ninth hole! You cannot indulge in exhilarating recreations and keep an ideal modelled sculpture of face.

Nearly everything you have done during the sunny months—beach, lounging, energetic tennis, long walks, gardening—makes you pull a face and plant insidious wrinkles.

Going about with a hatless head encourages crowsfeet. Then for many years we have been wearing half-a-hat—a skull cap or tiny brimless article with no pretence of face shade.

Of course the original purpose of head-coverings was protection, a practical thought on hats which it seems could never be incorporated with fashion or beauty inspiration.

Then habit expressions, repeated day after day, year after year can change a smoothly modelled contour into an unbecoming wreath of fine lines.

You cannot express happiness or any other emotion without articulating the facial muscles and it is the fixed, tense articulation that causes deep lines across the brows and at the side of the face.

The sensible way to treat them is to iron them out as fast as they appear; to keep up a continuous anti-wrinkle treatment with muscle-tightening creams, lotions and masks; to give the eyes and lids soothing relief with eye balms and herbal lotions. Finally to keep your face reasonably shaded even when sun-bathing, winter cruising or Alpine-sporting.

The wrinkle that comes and goes, like a dimple, will not develop into a hard line if it is discouraged from the first.

The real problem in beauty is the line that comes and stays; that digs in until it becomes a deep crevice and appears to be the most prominent 'feature' of the face.

When this type of line remains for ten or fifteen years only 'dynamic' treatment can restore the subcutaneous padding of flesh upon which it is reconstructed.

Most successful treatment for the hardened wrinkle is electricity. If we understood enough about its power for rejuvenation women would be able to turn on the electric current beside the dressing table and iron out facial frowns and furrows almost as simply as switching on the electric iron to 'dress' lingerie and neckwear.

Electrical treatment for wrinkles is a form of healing. The specialist has almost a thousand electrodes for diminishing and increasing the power. The current is alternated according to the age of the wrinkle and the age of the client. It may take 25 hours of electric vibration distributed over a period of time to eradicate a fifteen year old wrinkle.

If the wrinkle is 'fixed' in the face of a woman of 65, it required more power than a 15-year-old line on a 35-year-old face.

Nature takes a cue from the

treatment and as the electrical reconstruction begins the revitalised system takes up the tempo and in itself continues the process of rejuvenation.

One peculiar fact in the mysterious 'life' in electricity is that it is more quickly effective on a thin, lined, faced than on one that is podgy and fat with deep lines between folds of fat flesh.

The electric treatments impart

By Nan Gloster

vitality and youthful functioning to the slack muscle below the wrinkle. It brings fresh blood and nourishment to an impoverished complexion and takes as much as fifteen years off the apparent age of a face.

Wrinkles are formed because of a lack of fat underneath the skin. The lovely rounded curves of the face cave in with a decrease of waste of tissue in the fat layer of the skin. Some complexions have fat layers of paperlike thinness and the recession of the upper planes usually begins as soon as their faces have fully grown. The slowing down of vitality causes wrinkles, inadequate circulation,

or the cause may be explained as age—not always old age, just age, or lessening of the life force in that area.

One pair of most stubbornly, indelible wrinkles—associated with a pleasant face—is the one which 'brackets' a smiling mouth. Nose-to-mouth lines are typical of a laughing face and they are often linked with a radiation of crowsfeet about the eyes.

To counteract them is as much a rule of life as to "keep smiling." A course of electric current will 'lift' out the deepest line administered in gradual doses—but you can do a great deal yourself with good creams and brisk patting. The direct, stinging pats with the pads of the fingers are more effective for wrinkles than the usual massage strokes and you do not risk dragging or pulling fine skin or irritating it.

Spread the cream generously over wrinkles and use the three first fingers to pat sharply directly over them; the lines on either side of the mouth can be pinched to lift the subcutaneous muscles—pinched across the line, of course.

A good maxim for women susceptible to wrinkles is not to misuse the face—never to pout, purse or frown—bad-tempered lines are death to beauty.

Essential To Charm

Weekly or semi-monthly sessions with yourself and a depilatory make for more pleasing body care—especially if you are one to wear shorts or evening clothes. Just take the precaution of buying a harmless preparation and with very little experimentation you will become expert in keeping your body free of superfluous hair. If you are timid about inquiring about a good depilatory and how to use one, go to a beautician for a single treatment and watch how the operator applies the mixture and removes it. Excepting for wax formulas, depilatories are as simple to use as a face pack.

If your body is perfectly normal in its functioning and in its weight, you have little to worry about—for a healthy body has a pleasant smell. But a body which

suffers from constipation, strain, incorrect menus, mental or physical lethargy, is a sick body and is demanding attention.

A famous old European custom, to correct lazy body functioning, has come into style once more. It is simple—merely the drinking of a cup of hot herbal tea before one retires, and the drinking of the juice of a lemon in hot water when one gets up. They act as cleansing aids to your intestines just as creams do for your skin.

Some women, who are troubled with too free perspiration, like to bathe in water to which has been added baking soda, a cup or two of epsom salts or toilet vinegar. While in the tub their skin is brushed well with a body brush before it is soaped.

Housewives' Notebook

AFTER washing enamelled or painted floors with hot water, wipe them over with a cloth which has been rinsed in cold water, as this helps to harden them again after the hot water.

SAVE your energy by putting castors on your clothes basket. The basket can then be moved along with your foot instead of being lifted.

NEVER dust a room directly after sweeping. The dust must be given time to settle.

KEEP the stiff wrapping papers found in some tobacco or cigarette tins. They are excellent for the writing of household lists.



An optimist is any young man who thinks a fortune will drop into his lap.

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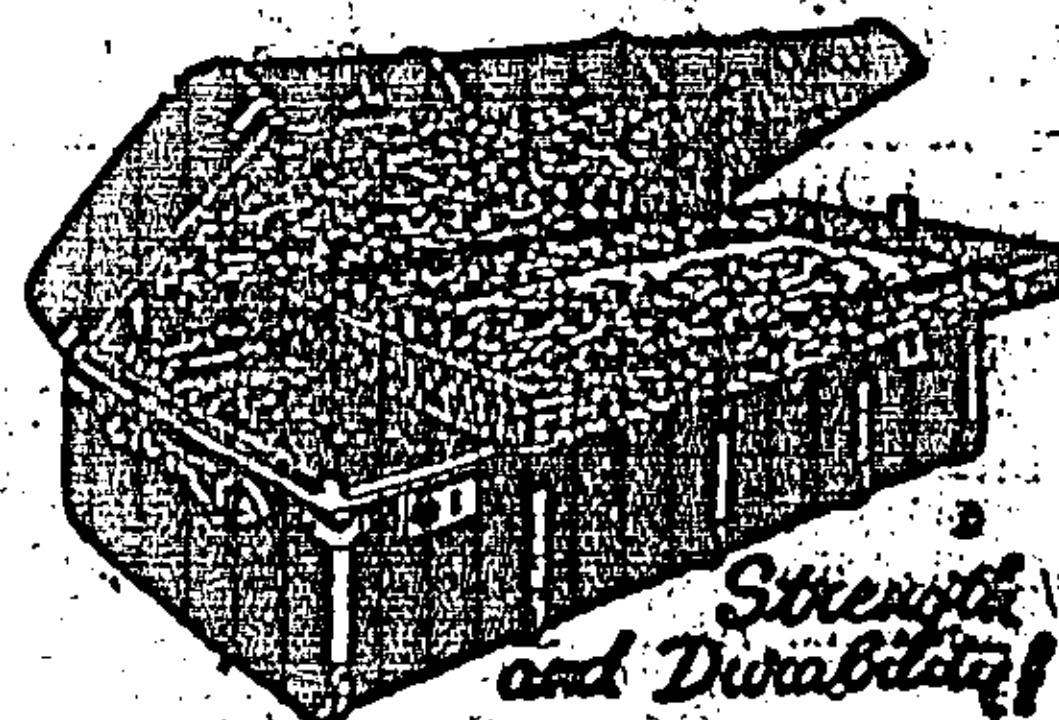
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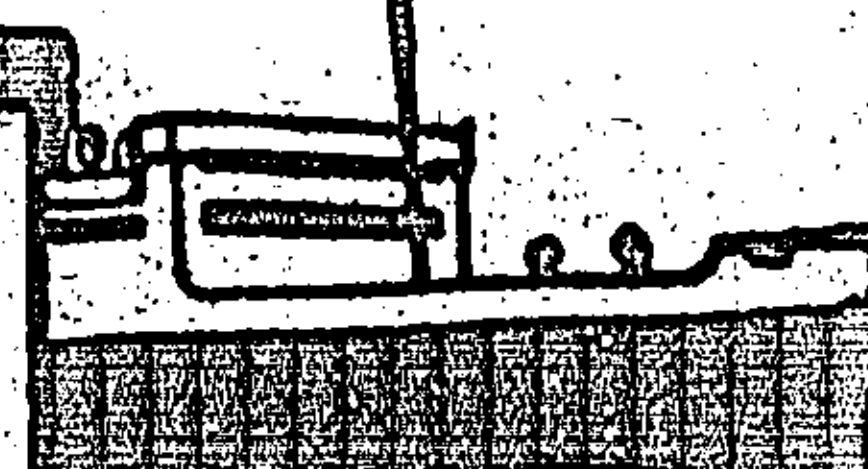
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MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore & Colombo	Manila Maru 5th Dec. (Terminates at Cape Town)
BOMBAY & KARACHI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Hawaii Maru 30th Dec. Tao Maru 21st Nov. (Passengers acceptable)
CALCUTTA via Saigon, Singapore, Belawan Deli and Rangoon	Melbourne Maru 17th Dec.
SAIGON	Himalaya Maru 26th Nov. Himalaya Maru 26th Nov.

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1. No person shall send any Christmas, New Year or other greeting card by post to any destination outside this Colony unless—

(a) the cover, if any, is unsealed and clearly marked with the words "Greeting Card";

(b) the cover, if addressed to a destination outside the British Empire, contains nothing but a printed card, with the addition only of the sender's name and address.

2. Subject to the exemptions specified in paragraph 3, no person shall send any postal packet consisting of or containing any newspaper, newspaper cutting or book by post to any destination outside this Colony.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply to any newspaper registered under the Printers and Publishers Ordinance 1927, sent by the publishers of the newspaper or to any book in a wrapper submitted unsealed to the Censor for examination before sending.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of regulations 84 and 86 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, (relating to penalties and the disposal of articles) any greeting card, newspaper, newspaper cutting or book posted in breach of any of the provisions of this order may be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as the Censor may direct.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD MAILS

THURSDAY

Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai. —(Vancouver B.C. date, 2nd Nov.).

FRIDAY

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 12th November.

U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Manila (San Francisco date, 25th October).

SATURDAY

Java and Manila

TUESDAY

London and Straits.

Australia and Manila.

FOR DATE & TIME

OUTWARD MAILS

THURSDAY

Saigon, Ceylon, India, East

and South Africa 3.30 p.m.

Formosa & Japan 12.30 p.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America and United Kingdom via San Francisco.

(No Parcels for Canada and United Kingdom).

K.P.O.

Reg. 5.00 p.m.

Ord. 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg. 5.00 p.m.

Ord. 7.00 p.m.

FRIDAY

Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".

K.P.O. & G.P.O.

Reg. 4.00 p.m.

Ord. 4.30 p.m.

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."

K.P.O.

Reg. 5.00 p.m.

Ord. 5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg. 5.00 p.m.

Ord. 6.00 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 7.00 p.m.

• Superscribed Correspondence Only.

RADIO

12.30 p.m.—Songs by Les Allen.

12.40 p.m.—Victor Silvester and His Ballroom Orchestra.

1.03 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Variety.

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

6.00 p.m.—Haydn—Symphony No. 90 in D Major.

1st Mov: Adagio-Allegro; 2nd Mov: Andante; 3rd Mov: Menuetto (Allegretto); and 4th Mov: Finale (Vivace assai).

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.

6.22 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.25 p.m.—Excerpts from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" Act II.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of the Hour".

7.30 p.m.—Tangos and Concert Waltzes.

8.03 p.m.—Studio—Saxophone Recital by Palapo.

1. Minuet (Beethoven).

2. Concerto No. 1 (Cragun): (i) Allegro Brillante; (ii) Romanza; (iii) Allegro Giocoso.

8.23 p.m.—Boston Promenade Orchestra.

8.45 p.m.—Studio—Local Newsletter.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentaries.

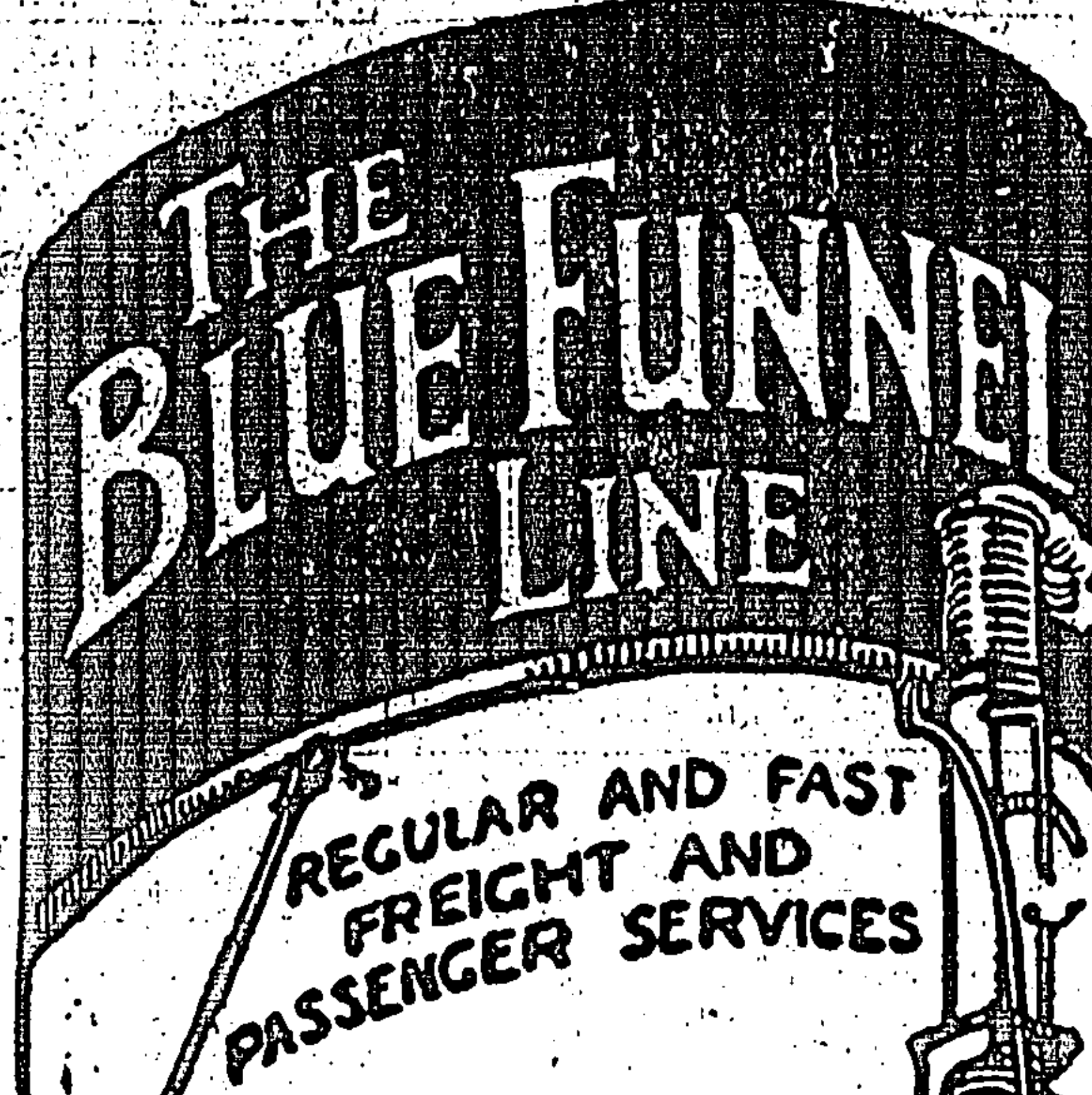
9.30 p.m.—Sydney Torch in a Variety Programme.

10.00 p.m.—Kalman's "The Countess Maritz"—Potpourri. Edith Lorand and Her Viennese Orchestra.

10.15 p.m.—Accordeon Solos.

10.28 p.m.—Dance Music by Billy Cotton and His Band.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.



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AMERICAN JEWS ASK RACIAL PARLEY

Jewish communities in South and Central America are working to bring about a Pan-American Jewish conference aimed at cementing more closely the relations of all democratic peoples of the Western Hemisphere, combating efforts to propagate totalitarianism and preparing for all possible aid to oppressed and needy Jews in other sections of the world, according to a report by Rabbi J. X. Cohen to the American Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Cohen, who has just returned to New York from a three-months' tour of Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, said the Congress had been invited to serve with representative committees of the Jewish communities in those countries as the convener of such a conference. The administrative committee of the Congress voted its acceptance in principle of this proposal and named a committee to make preparations for summoning the conference.

"While the masses of the population in South American countries are enthusiastic about the United States, wealthier groups in control of the various countries both economically and politically are inclined to favour totalitarianism, with a distinct trend in certain circles toward Nazi Germany," Rabbi Cohen's report declared.

BLACK PLAGUE IN NINGPO

In view of a black plague epidemic in Ningpo, Provincial and Municipal health authorities are adopting all counter-measures possible to suppress the spread of the epidemic, a report reaching Shanghai from Ningpo disclosed.

The first case of the disease broke out at the end of October. Out of 165 cases, the death toll has already reached 61 with indications that the pestilence is spreading further in the city says Domei.

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WELFARE WORK FOR THE TROOPS

WHETHER HITLER attempts invasion or not this autumn or winter the presence in Britain of the vast army which we have created during the past year will involve many new social problems.

One of the most urgent is that of welfare work for the troops. The Secretary for War, in his recent speech, showed that he realised the inadequacy of the present official arrangements, for he announced the appointments of Sir John Brown to deal with the subject generally and of Mr. Bendall to direct its educational side.

It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the War Office perceives a fact which has long been patent to observers in the country. The cadre of its welfare work, designed for a much smaller task, lacks the size and its personnel lacks the scope to tackle the question comprehensively.

The work lies in the hands of the Territorial Associations, which generally display energy and good will, but are inapt to the job, since they have neither the money nor the men to do it. The national army was not in existence when the Army Council designed its welfare organisation.

A National Task

This, in a word, is a task for the whole nation, and, unless we get a microcosm of the nation to work on it, we cannot ensure for the great army of Britain in the coming autumn and winter the provision it has a right to expect from us.

Mr. Eden spoke of the necessity for asking the civilian population to provide billets in far greater numbers for the troops. No one doubts the willing response to that demand. But good billets do not suffice.

There must be manifold provision for comfort, entertainment of all kinds, highbrow as well as lowbrow, recreation, refreshment, and companionship. Not one of the million and a half of men, or whatever the number may be, should stand outside the bright circle of friendly hospitality.

The young men of the new army feel a deep need for some bridge between purely military life and company and their normal social relationships, which can be lowered so that they may cross it in their hours of leisure. Only the united effort of the whole

community can provide the bridge. A machine representing the community must work it; the money of the community must provide the fuel for the machine.

United Help

The War Office should, therefore, enlist at once the united help of all sections of the nation. Help dispersed among a score of separate organisations is not enough. There should be in every area a welfare organisation ad hoc, to fortify the existing societies, fertilise them with funds, encourage them to greater labours, and fill in all the gaps.

The manifestly appropriate leader of such an undertaking is the civic head of the community—the Lord Mayor or the mayor of city or borough, the Lord Lieutenant or the chairman of the county council, the chairman of the urban or rural council—each seeking the support of his own colleagues and bringing in the business men and the trade unions, as well as the women's organisations, their institutes, the W.V.S. and other groups, the Y.M.C.A., the churches—indeed, all the societies and organisations at present engaged upon various phases of welfare work.

A Working Model

Fortunately, there exists a working model which has gained tremendous success, the Lord Mayor's Welfare organisation for Plymouth. Were this example generally followed the nation would immediately supplement the minimum essentials of comfort provided by the War Office in a manner which would immeasurably brighten the lives of the men during the coming long hours of winter darkness.

Soon after Lord Astor accepted the Lord Mayoralty of Plymouth last year he was struck by the confusion of appeals for a hundred welfare causes and the dissipation of strength and overlapping of effort which they involved.

He launched a scheme for the creation of one central welfare fund, which undertook to support all the existing organisations according to their needs and merits (and the resources available) by making capital grants to them for special war jobs, but leaving them to raise funds for themselves in ordinary ways, and interfering not at all with their separate efforts. At the same time he provided for leaders of a variety of new undertakings as the need for them arose.

Financially the essence of the plan is the assurance of a steady annual income, which has been secured by the formation of groups, in business houses and societies, in industrial concerns, in Government works, and even in streets and families. They engage to set aside every week or month a proportion of their wages or salaries or incomes for welfare.

Public Support

The idea caught the public imagination. In a little more than six months a city of 220,000 inhabitants has contributed nearly £14,000 to the fund, and it is certain of a regular income of not less than £20,000 a year.

In practice a large and representative advisory council deals with large questions of policy. The actual working of the scheme rests with an executive committee with the Lord Mayor at its head, which includes representatives of the Corporation, the leading business and professional men, the Dockyard Whitley Council, the Trades and Labour Council, the Services, representative women, the Town Clerk, and the War Office Welfare Officer.

The fund has already made grants in aid to the various societies to provide institutes, fixed and mobile canteens, baths and beds, entertainments. The executive has appointed individual people to deal with special jobs—good Sunday evening concerts at a theatre during the "black-out," religious

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services with fine music at the Guildhall, a free canteen at the railway station, canteens at docks, the inspection of lodgings for the wives of sick servicemen, amenities in hospitals, educational lectures (which are highly appreciated), dances, claims for help or advice from men or their relatives, and many other enterprises.

An Elastic Scheme

Kept elastic, the organisation has been able to tackle promptly all unexpected or exceptional demands, such as a reception of Dunkirk refugees, and of sailors of French ships, and the provision of mobile canteens to reach small units wherever they may be.

It keeps touch with voluntary societies, and with the churches which provide welfare service in the evenings in their halls, and has often got help from the local authority in obtaining relief from the rates or other assistance.

The latest addition to its list of causes is aid for the civilian victims of air raids, supplementary to the provision made by the Government. This bridges time-lags and deals with special hardships. The fund first sets aside a thousand pounds for the purpose. Last week a Flag Day was organised, and the public added to that sum in one day no less than another £1,700. In Plymouth, therefore, no doubt exists that what is humanly possible to do for the welfare of servicemen in the area this winter will be done. Similar machinery would produce similar results elsewhere.

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CRICKET NOTES

COLONY'S BEST BOWLING COMBINATION THRASHED

Club Batsmen Mete Out Heavy Punishment

Huang's Promising Debut For Varsity

By "Adrem"

BATSMEN, EXCEPT IN A FEW CASES, COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWED THE BOWLERS IN SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME OF FRIENDLY CRICKET MATCHES AND THERE WAS QUITE A GLUT OF RUNS.

Best individual performance of the day was F. J. Lay's 80 for Kowloon Cricket Club juniors against Civil Service, while Emmerson, who took six Craigen-gower wickets for 17 runs, for Mr. Fergus' XI, was the most successful bowler, although Hulse, in the same match, and Baldwin, for K.C.C. 2nd XI against Civil Service, also did well.

Match at Chater Road between the senior teams of Recreo and Hong Kong Cricket Club was remarkable for the rough treatment meted out to E. L. Gosano and Ozorio, hitherto regarded as one of the strongest—if not the strongest—bowling combinations in the Colony. I can recall no occasion in the last two seasons when one of this pair has not come off.

Owen Hughes Hits Out

Club, on a good wicket—Club wickets have been consistently good this season—were given a good start by Grose, Knight and Ride, the latter playing in his first match since his return, and later Owen Hughes came in to hit furiously for 61 not out. With the score at 191 for 5, at 3.50, Club declared.

Recreo were in a sorry position at one time but left-handed L. G. Gosano kept an end going and when Willie Reid came in at the fall of the sixth wicket, the game was saved, this partnership adding 80 runs.

Gosano batted soundly, hitting the loose ones and watching the better stuff very carefully. He gave no real chance although one popped up dangerously near to Parsons, who, however, never looked likely to get to the ball.

As with the Recreo attack, Club bowlers met with scant success, Owen Hughes emerging with the best figures.

Dull Game

As at Chater Road, the match at Cox's Road produced some fairly high scoring and at no time did there appear to be any chance of a definite result being forced. Earlier K.C.C. batsmen appeared demoralised by the quick dismissal of Anderson, who very obligingly pushed a full toss straight into bowler Perry's hands. Hung got 15 but Ernie Fincher, after edging one dangerously into slips was caught by Thompson off the third ball he received.

Thompson, the Civil Service recruit, was bowling a la Garthwaite—in swingers pitching on the middle and leg stumps and going away to a ring of leg-slips. He kept most of the batsmen fairly subdued, Archie Zimmermann, who had been standing up quite well to the other bowlers, having a particularly uncomfortable time against him.

Bertram Lay settled the bowler's hash when he crashed a couple through the leg trap and knocked him off his length. Perry bowled steadily and Whitley took his usual quota of wickets.

K.C.C. had little chance of winning while "Dicky" Richardson was in. He batted really well, I am told, and never looked like getting out but, although at one period he made great efforts, to score quickly, he could not get them in the middle and so had to play a comparatively passive role.

Best innings of the match was played by Griffiths, who batted really attractively for his 34 not out.

The K.C.C. "Dunce's" cap, a violent affair in the club colours, was used for the first time in this match, Reggie Broadbridge having

the doubtful distinction of being the first wearer.

D.B.S. Do Well

Diocesan Boys' School did very well against Recreo juniors in a game at King's Park, and, although dismissed for only 67, made the Portuguese team go all the way to win, the last Recreo batsman being in when the scores were tied.

Hulse, the Craigen-gower player, now on the staff of the school, saved the schoolboys from complete extinction, scoring an undefeated 30, next highest scores being nine apiece by the Macauleys.

The school, with Hulse in possession, were making fair enough progress but Alves struck a patch and took three wickets in four balls to start a rot which nothing could stop.

Only a dour innings by Albert Rodrigues, who is only playing in this class of cricket because of his inability to spare the time for regular practice, was largely responsible for the necessary runs being scored, and he secured almost half Recreo's total. With Hulse and Macauley bowling well the finish was most exciting but Recreo just managed to secure the runs.

Emmerson's Fine Bowling

A Craigen-gower Cricket Club team, reinforced by G. Souza, the senior vice-captain, were no match for an eleven skippered by Lieut. Fergus, of the Royal Scots, and they went down badly to the tune of six wickets. Archie Hung was the only Craigen-gower batsman to stand up to Emmerson, who bowled brilliantly to take 6 for 17, and the visiting team were never in any real difficulty, Stonor's 43 enabling them to knock off the runs with four wickets down after a couple of wickets had fallen cheaply. Esmail took 3 for 20 for the losers.

Honours Divided

Honours between batsmen and bowlers were fairly evenly divided in the match at Central British School between Signals and Royal Army Ordnance Corps. For the latter team Boocock, Haskins and Standing shared nine wickets, while most of the Signals got into double figures, Blount with 32 and Pitcher with 27 not out being the highest scorers.

Blount was also in excellent form with the ball and captured 5 for 17, while Dixon took 3 for 38. Although R.A.O.C. had the last two men in when time was called, Signals were unfortunate in being unable to force a decision. Boocock batted well for Ordnance and scored 29.

Huang As A Cricketer

Better known as a swimmer, Charles Huang, in his first local appearance, was the star turn in the match between Police and University 2nd XI. He took 2 for 6 and top-scored with 82 to play a big part in University's success.

Police, who were without Pope and Lewis, were no match for the consistent bowling of University

R. E. LEE PLAYING ON SATURDAY

The attack of the senior champions, Kowloon Cricket Club, which has been capably carried thus far by F. R. Zimmermann, N. D. Lloyd and D. J. N. Anderson, will be further strengthened from now on by Interporter R. E. Lee, who will make his first appearance of the season on Saturday against Recreo at King's Park.

and Orem and Danbrowsky were the only double-figure scorers in a total of 86.

Given a good start by Huang, N. Singh and Ahmed, University knocked off these runs for the loss of only five wickets and went on to total 105. Shepherd and Carey each took three wickets for Police.

Baldwin's Bowling

A hard-hit 80 by Francis Lay and brilliant bowling by Rupert Baldwin gave K.C.C. a comfortable win over Civil Service juniors.

K.C.C. were some time in settling down at the beginning of the season but they are now going great guns and I feel they will have a big say in the destination of the Junior Shield when the League gets under way.

Lay, who has just recovered from an attack of malaria and is likely to go back into the first team, hit very hard on Saturday as is illustrated by the fact that of the 104 runs added for the first wicket, Baxter claimed only 26! Lay's innings, however, was not altogether without blemish and he gave several chances in the general direction of square leg. Ainslie, Lawrence and Wright were the only Civil Service batsmen to offer any resistance and the side could only total 78. Curtis bowled very steadily to take 8 for 28 in nine overs, but, as usual, Baldwin took all the wickets with his well-sighted spinners.

In my opinion Baldwin is one of the cleverest bowlers in the K.C.C. and I would very much like to see him given a good tryout in the first team, which could do with another bowler in any case.

C.C.C. CRICKET SELECTIONS

Following Craigen-gower Cricket Club teams for Saturday are announced:

First Eleven (v C.S.C.C., away)—E. Zimmermann (Capt.), Billmorris, A. B. Hamson, A. J. Hulse, R. R. Irance, B. R. Irance, W. Hong Sling, G. Souza, E. A. Lee, A. K. Ismail and T. Lock.

Second Eleven (v C.S.C.C. home)—A. M. Omar (Capt.), W. K. Way, C. W. Lam, A. Hung, J. W. Leonard, E. J. Mitchell, J. L. Youngsaye, N. Broadbridge, U. H. Esmail, A. H. Esmail, H. L. Forman. Reserves: M. C. Hung, S. Leonard, E. H. Esmail and O. M. Omar.

K.C.C. TEAMS

The following are the K.C.C. teams for Saturday:

1st XI v Recreo (Away)—E. C. Fincher (Capt.), D. J. N. Anderson, R. E. Lee, E. F. Fincher, A. Zimmermann, F. R. Zimmermann, D. Hung, W. L. Ropley, R. T. Broadbridge, T. A. Madar, F. J. Lay, Umphreys, J. P. Robinson. Scorers: 2nd XI v Recreo (Home)—S. A. Gray (Capt.), E. Curtis, L.

"HAT-TRICK" FOR HASKINS

Far more consistent batting enabled Royal Army Service Corps to score a seven-wicket victory over Royal Army Ordnance Corps in a friendly cricket match at Sookunpoo yesterday.

L/Cpl. Stonor made a great effort for R.A.O.C. who batted first, and carried his bat right through the innings for 30 runs. Dewar again bowled well, while French, after giving away five runs in his first over, took 4 for 9 to finish with 4 for 14.

R.A.S.C. lost their first three wickets for 45 runs but Hamlen and Rogers then became associated and knocked the required runs off without further loss. Young was the highest scorer with 33, while Rogers made 24 and Mason 21.

Haskins was again in form with the ball and took wickets with the last three balls of his first over to register the hat-trick. His final analysis was 4 for 19.

R.A.O.C.			
Capt. Bridge, b Dewar	7		
L/Cpl. Stonor, not out	30		
L/Cpl. Pinder, b Young	1		
S/Sgt. Meekings, b Dewar	4		
S/Sgt. Haskins, b Dewar	1		
L/Sgt. Boocock, run out	14		
S/Sgt. Emberson, b French	0		
Cpl. Jeffrey, b French	1		
Pte. Standing, b French	6		
L/Cpl. Roberts, run out	1		
Pte. Orchard, st., b French	1		
Extras (B6, LB1)	7		
Total	73		

Bowling Analysis			
	O.	M.	R.
Dewar	9	1	19
Young	7	1	22
French	7.4	1	14
Mason	2	0	11

R.A.S.C.			
Sgt. French, b Standing	10		
Cpl. Young, b Emberson	33		
True Blue, b Orchard, b Emberson	1		
Sgt. Hamlen, b Meekings, b Haskins	17		
Sgt. Rogers, b Haskins	24		
Capt. Lawrence, b Haskins	0		
Dvr. Brown, b Bridge, b Haskins	0		
Sgt. Mason, run out	21		
Dvr. Walker, not out	2		
Extras (B6)	6		
Total	114		

Sgt. Benford and Cpl. Glen did not bat.

Bowling Analysis			
	O.	M.	R.
Boocock	10	4	33
Standing	7	0	32
Emberson	4	0	24
Haskins	2.4	0	19

YACHT CLUB SWEEPSTAKE

The Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club held a sweepstakes race over 6.5 miles yesterday. Results: Ailsa 4.20.38 W. A. Ingram 1 True Blue 4.22.02 K. A. Watson 2 Joss 4.24.07 G. L. Neve 3 Maureen 4.24.21 J. G. Hull 4 Gull 4.25.08 A. O. G. Mills 5 Koala 4.37.05 Mrs. M. Johnson 6

AIR FORCE CRICKET TEAM

Following will represent Royal Air Force in a friendly cricket match against China Command Headquarters at Sookunpoo on Saturday:

W. E. Gillespie, A. R. Paling, H. A. J. Cook, H. R. Stockham, J. R. S. Stimson, W. H. Smith, L. R. Hunt, F. L. Hamsley, T. H. Hawkins, N. R. Clarkson and C. E. Abbas.

R. Burch, R. A. J. Simpson, K. Baxter, G. A. Goodban, R. J. Fenton, J. R. Luke, R. Leigh, G. Olfen, H. Brokenshire, Reserve—F. Crabbe.



CLUB BEAT M'SEX

The sound handling and determined running of Morgan, Charter and D. Hynes featured the Rugby match at the Valley yesterday in which Club "A" beat Middlesex Regiment by three tries and a penalty goal (12 pts.) to nil. Stark was very prominent for Club in the lineouts, while Weedon, Man and Hewitt caught the eye for Middlesex.

Godfrey, Wilson (after a fine dribble by Morgan) and Day scored tries for Club and Redman kicked a really good penalty goal.

No Score

At Boundary Street, Police and Royal Artillery played a scoreless match.



BOWLSTERS BEATEN

At Government House yesterday, United Service Recreation Club beat the Bowlsters by 68 shots to 65.

Bowlsters		U.S.R.C.	
W. Walker	G. E. R. Divett		
H. E. The Governor	Capt. Guscott		
Dr. I. Newton	Lt. Smith		
J. Deakin	B. D. Evans		
(Skip)	31 (Skip)	17	
J. A. Fraser	Lt. Col. E. D. Matthews		

Sir Atholl MacGregor	G. Navey		
A. W. Hodges	Lt. Col. Levett		
K. S. Robertson	Capt. Williams		
(Skip)	13 (Skip)	27	
W. A. Cornell	C. W. Jeffries		
J. Owen Hughes	Lt. Powell		
E. V. Searle	P. B. Parkes		
H. H. Pegg	Dr. J. T. Smalley		
(Skip)	21 (Skip)	24	
Total	65	63	

INTER-SOCIETY BOWLS

The Annual Lawn Bowls match between members of St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies will be held at Kowloon Bowling Green Club on December 7, at 2.30 p.m. All members of St. Andrew's Society wishing to play in this match are requested to communicate with Mr. W. Macfarlane, of the Dairy Farm, East Point, by November 28.

BADMINTON AT CHINESE "Y"

A Singles Badminton Handicap Tournament open to members of Chinese Y.M.C.A. will be held next month—entrance fee \$1 each. All Members who wish to enter are requested to send in their entries together with entrance fees to the Secretary, Physical Department, Chinese Y.M.C.A., on or before 7 p.m., Thursday, 6th December, 1940.

USEFUL ARMY SOCCER TRIAL HELD YESTERDAY

Owens And Pelham Catch The Eye

By "Referee"

THE ARMY SOCCER trial at Sookunpoo yesterday assisted the selectors to some extent in that several of the players showed form which will cause them to be seriously considered when the final selection of the Army side is made.

A fair number of players were in action, although, through camp, only two Middlesex players in Freshwater and Bright were able to turn up.

Owens, of 20th R.A., on the right wing, gave a rousing display and on form should be a serious contender for the right wing position. He was speedy and centred well and had the better of the opposing half throughout the game. True he had much space to move in, but the chances are that even had he been more closely marked he would have done well.

Best Leader

Another player worthy of consideration is Pelham of Royal Engineers. Of the three centre-forwards tried yesterday he was by far the best. He showed more method in his movements and when playing as an inside forward, also did well.

Weir, another newcomer, also did well at inside-right and should be given another trial. He worked hard and showed good ball control.

Fraser, of Royal Scots, played his usual sound game at back. Never spectacular he spoiled many a dangerous movement and was clean and sure in his tackling. He should be in the running for one of the back positions.

Freshwater, who came into the game in the second half, showed that he has now settled down to the back position and his speed and positional play are his main qualifications for honours.

Shaw, at left-half, and Birrell, at right-half, showed that they were by no means inferior to any of the wing halves on view. Shaw used his head to advantage while Birrell was safe in his clearances.

Left Wingers Unimpressive

Neither of the two left wingers impressed. Martin was slightly the better of the two but he was very poor in the first half and only improved towards the end of the game.

Gilroy played better in the opening half, but does not seem to be able to centre. In the second half he was up against Freshwater and could make little headway.

Reds (first half): — Moxham (R.E.); Hole (R.A.), Fraser (Scots); Birrell (R.E.), Bright (Mx.), Shaw (R.E.); Owens (R.A.), Morgan (R.A.S.C.), Fox (R.E.), Clark (R.A.S.C.), Martin (R.A.S.C.). **Second half:** — Bankier (Scots); Tung Chung-pak (R.E.), Freshwater (Mx.); Birrell (R.E.), Bright (Mx.), Shaw (R.E.); Owens (R.A.), Morgan (R.A.S.C.), Pelham (R.E.), Clark (R.A.S.C.), Martin (R.A.S.C.).

Whites (first half): — Reynolds (R.A.O.C.); Lawton (R.A.), Naysmith (Scots); Munroe (Scots), Parnaby (Scots), Falconer (Scots); Lee Wai-lam (R.E.), Wei (R.A.S.C.), Hossack (Scots), Pelham (R.A.S.C.).

FROM HERE AND THERE

Converted at last! O. M. Omdar is the only member of this sporting family who has fought shy of lawn bowls, but he has at last been smitten by the bowls bug and may be seen on the Cratengower green most evenings, trying to make up for lost time!

It is more than probable that badminton will be re-introduced at Indian Recreation Club, where some years ago a few of their members, including H. D. Rumjahn, the late Frank Perelfa, S. A. Rumjahn, M. R. Abbas, F. M. el Arculli and A. A. Rumjahn, made an effort to get things going but had to give up the idea owing to lack of support.

K. J. Fenton, Kowloon C.C. cricketer, is endeavouring to form a Naval Dockyard team to play friendly matches during the season. He will have the services of K. Nazarin, A. M. Prata, M. el Arculli, O. el Arculli and A. R. Markar and should be able to get together quite a useful side.

The management of The Ritz, Hong Kong's latest playground, are contemplating laying out a miniature golf course. They have already introduced roller-skating, and, if things go according to plan, they might even have a shooting gallery. But, as one of the officials said, it's all in the air at the moment.

TRAINING IN STARTING FOR PONIES

In order that ponies, unexercised in the use of the starting gate, do not cause any delay at the Annual Race Meeting, Owners, Jockeys and Trainers of Hong Kong Jockey Club have been advised by the Stewards to make use of the gates erected for practice purposes. It is notified that the Starter will have the Stewards' instructions to exercise his powers as to the placing of unruly ponies, which delay and interfere with the start, and a warning has been issued that if such ponies cause undue delay, they will be "left."

ST. JOHN'S WIN TENNIS TITLE

In the Final of the Hong Kong University Inter-Hostel tennis championship played yesterday afternoon at Pokfulam, St. John's defeated Ricci Hall by six sets to three.

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AIR WAR IN MIDDLE EAST

Fresh Arrivals Of Fighters In Greece Revealed

MISS MARY HARDWICK TURNS "PRO."

Mary Hardwick, British Wightman Cup player, has turned professional, it was announced in New York yesterday. She signed a contract to participate in a tour with Donald Budge, Bill Tilden and Miss Alice Marble. — Reuter.

THE VICEROY'S REGRETS

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, speaking in the Legislature at New Delhi yesterday, expressed deep disappointment at the failure of India to achieve essential political unity.

He pointed out, however, that the stress of war might well ultimately strengthen and extend that very process of unification and thereby hasten the achievement of those constitutional changes implicit in self-government.

Cheers greeted Lord Linlithgow when he referred to the "magnificent achievements" of India's war effort which, he said, had struck the imagination of the world.

Stressing the importance of the work of the Eastern Group Conference the Viceroy said the need for harnessing India's economic resources to the task of making her a great centre for supplying war materials must take first place in their attention.

The Viceroy referred to the cordial relations with Tibet and Afghanistan and welcomed the goodwill mission from Thailand. — Reuter.

Extensive Bombing Raids In Africa

THE STEADILY expanding activities of the British air forces based on the Middle East was revealed in last night's Cairo communique which, incidentally, showed that the R.A.F. squadron which shot down nine Italian biplanes on the Greek front on Tuesday had only arrived on Monday and moved to its operations base a few hours before its first serious successful effort.

In addition to the Australian Air Force action in the Western Desert and the South African raids on Italian Somaliland, the communique records a succession of raids on Italian East Africa and North Africa.

During a raid on Berbera on the night of November 16/17 by long-range bombers direct hits were made on the main central jetty causing fires and explosions which probably severely damaged ships moored alongside.

The following night highly successful visits were made to Libya.

Two direct hits were observed on ships at Benghazi; an ammunition dump was blown up and a hangar hit at Berka; large fires started in the central hangar at Benina barracks at Gura, in Italian East Africa, were again raided and a fire started in a large warehouse.

Merchant shipping was the objective at Massawa and military stores at Kassala.

The railway line at Agordat and Keren was raided, bombs falling plumb on the railway line.

In the foregoing operations one British aircraft was lost. — Reuter.

BIG BATCH OF AIR TRAINEES

THE LARGEST CONTINGENT OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AIR TRAINEES YET TO REACH CANADA LANDED AT A WEST COAST CANADIAN PORT YESTERDAY.

Commodore Godfrey, of the Western Air Command, officially welcoming the men, declared their arrival further illustrated the "great bond of unity existing between all parts of the Empire" and said that "by the great stream of airmen pouring in from the Dominions will British air supremacy be assured and victory will be inevitable." — Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. A. C. HYNES

The death occurred in England yesterday of Mr. A. C. Hynes, former Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. — Reuter.

The late Mr. Hynes, who was 67 years of age, served in the Far East with the Bank for 33 years, in Malaya, Siam, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

He was Chief Manager from 1927 until 1930, when he retired. During the period of his Chief Managership, he was a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong and he served on the Executive Council in 1926.

His home in England was Beara Court, Highampton, N. Devon.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALK ON BASES

A CONFERENCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPERTS WILL SHORTLY BE HELD IN LONDON TO GIVE PRACTICAL EFFECT TO THE BASES LEASED TO AMERICA.

Topics of discussion will be jurisdiction and administration of the regions concerned.

The Governments of Newfoundland and Bermuda have already been invited to send representatives and others may be invited. — Reuter.

STOP PRESS

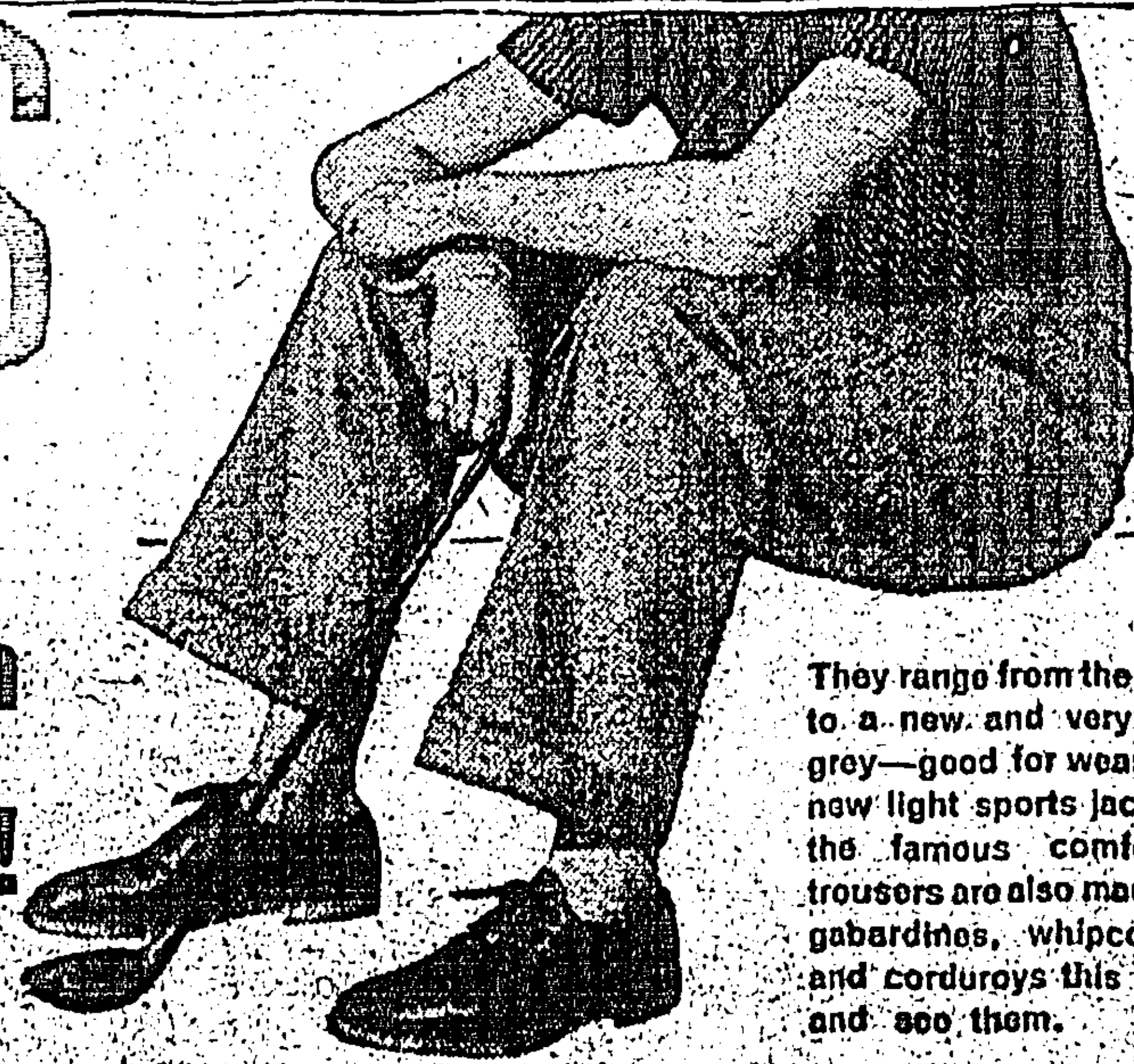
A collision occurred between a junk and a steam-launch at about 6.30 last evening, about 600 yards from the Tung On Wharf. The steam-launch "Lee Loi" crashed into the bows of a junk causing some damage.

Mr. V. S. Kamaroff, of No. 66D, Nathan Road, collided last evening with a car belonging to Mr. J. T. Pollock in Nathan Road, while backing his car, No. 4611. Mr. Pollock's car was slightly damaged.

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GENERAL SMUTS CONFIDENT

See Page 3

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Japan Seeks Controlled Economy In Far East

The need for "building up a highly organised State of national defence" was given as a reason for "attaining maximum autarky in the greater Asiatic sphere" by Mr. Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Commerce, in a speech in Tokyo yesterday.

Mr. Kobayashi said: "Japan's industrial fabric must be entirely rebuilt in line with the new international situation created by the conclusion of the three-power pact between Japan, Germany and Italy."

"Controlled economy must prevail over a liberal one."—Reuter.

Britain Gets Priority On Giant Planes

THE UNITED STATES Army High Command has given Britain priority on the delivery of 26 four-engined bombers at present at the factory of the Consolidated Aircraft Company at San Diego, California.

The High Command simultaneously announced yesterday that negotiations are under way for giving Britain 20 four-engined Boeing bombers of the "Flying Fortress" type which have already been completed.

The former machines are reported to be very similar to the Flying Fortresses, both being capable of a range of 3,000 miles.

The Consolidated Aircraft Company's four-engined bombers have just begun coming off the production line, and the negotiations now completed will enable Britain to take first deliveries.

Indeed it is understood that the first such deliveries were to have been made to Britain last Saturday.—Reuter.

German Offers To Britain

A question was put in the House of Commons yesterday as to what suggestions had been received from Germany for an agreement at the expense of France.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that both before and since the war the abandonment of France by Britain had been implicit in any German public pronouncement on Germany's conception of a settlement with Britain.

The ruling idea in the German mind, Mr. Butler added, was that Germany should dominate the Continent.

"This is a conception with which we have never been in agreement and are not now willing to accept."—Reuter.

SKODA WORKS AGAIN VISITED

THE FAMOUS SKODA armament works at Pilsen, in Bohemia, were again successfully attacked on Tuesday night in the course of widespread operations by R.A.F. bombers.

The Air Ministry, announcing the attack, adds that munition stores and other objectives in Berlin, and shipyards and docks at Kiel, Hamburg and Bremerhaven were bombed and fires and explosions observed.

MIDLANDS GETTING IT AGAIN

Enemy air activity was again directed mainly against the Midlands last night.

Shortly after dusk wave after wave of bombers flew over an east Midlands town. As they headed

HUNGARY PLAYS THE STOOGES

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

Hungary's joining the Axis hardly influences the present situation; it is not as though her adhesion represented the sudden conversion of a doubtful friend or a potential foe.

Since the outbreak of war Hungary has had little chance to be anything but pro-Axis and her policy has been aligned with that of Berlin and Rome. The adhesion will certainly not involve her immediately in hostilities and the chief service she has rendered to the Axis is that of example, since Berlin and Rome will now probably try to get other small neutrals to follow Hungary's lead, no doubt with the threat in the background that if they do not come in now they will be left in the cold forever.—Reuter.

GREEKS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE ON WIDE FRONT

GREEK TROOPS launched a new offensive on a wide front yesterday, it was announced in Athens.

Reports reaching Athens last night stated the Greeks were unshaken by savage bombing from the air which they underwent early this week and have leached General Soddus's "lines of resistance" in Albania at several points, while the Italians are stated to be retreating in disorder.

The Greek advance, if maintained, threatens to split the Italian forces in two, isolating the defenders of Koritza and the troops based on Argyrocastro, in the coastal sector.

An important factor in the general resumption of the Greek attacks has been the cooperation of aircraft.

Six hundred more Italian prisoners arrived at Athens from the front yesterday.—Reuter.

REQUEST FOR MORE DESTROYERS

A new British request for over-age American destroyers is likely to be made by Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, as soon as he returns to Washington, according to well-informed quarters in Washington yesterday.

The figure of 50 destroyers is mentioned.

Lord Lothian, who has been in London to consult the Government, is expected in Washington before the week-end.—Reuter.

Aussies In First Air Clash

Fighter aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force have fought their first aerial battle in the Western Desert of Africa with marked success.

Returning from patrol on Tuesday, four Gladiators of an Australian squadron encountered a large force of enemy fighters.

Five Italian Fiat, stated the Air Ministry yesterday, are reported to have been shot down. One Gladiator was lost and another made a forced landing, the pilot being saved.—Reuter.



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Gladiators Triumph In Big Dog-Fight Over Greek-Front

HITLER GIVES HUNGARY ITS ORDERS

Hitler had a two-hour talk with Count Teleki and Count Csaky, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, respectively, at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna yesterday afternoon, following Hungarian adhesion to the Axis-Japan Pact.

Later Hitler received Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S NEW ORDER SCEPTICISM

The Axis attempt to get the small nations of Europe into a hurried agreement for the "new order" was regarded sceptically in the Turkish press yesterday.

The newspaper "Republique" remarks: "Even Spain, although a friend of the Axis, is hesitating." Real Franco-German collaboration is regarded as impossible.

The same paper writes: "The future of France will shine forth in the colonies where the new front of resistance is progressing slowly but steadily."

"With the outcome of the war swinging to the advantage of Britain, France will only have to make a further effort for her deliverance."

The newspaper "Hakikat" writes: "Movements which are beginning to be evident in France

Nine Italian Fighters Shot Down

AN AIR CORRESPONDENT at the headquarters of the British Air Force in Greece makes it clear that the nine Italian 'planes shot down by the R.A.F. on Tuesday were part of a large formation of fighters engaged over the enemy lines.

The battle was the first major clash between R.A.F. fighters and enemy 'planes over the Italo-Greek battlefront and demonstrated once again the toughness of the British Gladiator biplanes in action, and of their pilots.

Eight Fiat CR 42 biplanes—this type is the counterpart of the Gladiator—were destroyed.

The ninth victim was one of Italy's latest interceptor types, known to have a speed of 300 miles an hour.

This is some 50 miles greater than the Gladiator whose high manoeuvrability, however, evidently stood it in good stead. Some Fiat biplanes were so severely damaged it is improbable they returned to their base.

All the Gladiators landed safely and the only casualty was one pilot wounded.—Reuter.

BLACK PLAGUE IN NINGPO

In view of a black plague epidemic in Ningpo, Provincial and Municipal health authorities are adopting all counter-measures possible to suppress the spread of the epidemic, a report reaching Shanghai from Ningpo disclosed.

The first case of the disease broke out at the end of October. Out of 165 cases, the death toll has already reached 61 with indications that the pestilence is spreading further in the city says Domei.

will soon burst forth in full measure and will certainly be profitable to France."—Reuter.

NAZI FORCES POUR INTO RUMANIA

Defining the position in regard to Rumania in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared "within the last few months the Rumanian Government have, on their own admission, invited German troops to enter Rumania."

"During that period troops have been arriving in ever increasing numbers."

"These concentrations of enemy troops in a nominally neutral country oblige the British Government to regard the Rumanian Government as being no longer in full control of their own country or its foreign policy."

Asked whether it were true that the Germans had "filched" (stolen) all material which the British had supplied to Rumania, Mr. Butler replied amidst laughter: "I think they have pinched as much as they can." Mr. Butler also intimated that the British Minister remained in Rumania in order to protect certain British interests.—Reuter.

NAZIS URGE RETURN OF NORSE EMIGRANTS

The newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" quotes a proclamation of the Propaganda Ministry of Nazi-occupied Norway that "emigrants to America and elsewhere in the past decade should return to Norway to take their place in her new 'living space'."

It also reported, on what it said was reliable authority, that an agreement exists between the Norwegian National Samling, the new commission-style national union, and the Germans that Iceland, now British Occupied, the Danish territories of Greenland and the Faroe Islands and the Scottish Shetland Islands will be included in Norway's "living space."



Picture Taken On Board A Warship.—One of the youngest of the ship's company holding some souvenirs of an air attack. (Copyright, Fox).

GERMAN SCHEME FOR FLEMISH STATE

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

REPORTS OF A proposal to create a Flemish State, including south Holland and Belgian and French Flanders, are being put out from German-inspired sources.

Simultaneously it is being suggested that King Leopold either has had or is about to have an interview with Hitler.

The Germans evidently would like to give the impression that King Leopold is entering the Axis arena as champion of this new Flemish State, but having regard to Leopold's attitude since he became a prisoner it seems improbable to informed observers, whether British or Belgian, that reports of his having visited Hitler can be true and these observers are disposed to treat all reports with reserve.

It may be recalled that a similar project received encouragement from the Germans during the last war.

But unless unexpected events supervene it is doomed to fail, as it failed before.

Loyal To Belgium

The Flemings, save for a small German-controlled element, have always been absolutely loyal to the Belgian State.

Moreover the transfer of the Walloons to France, which would be a necessary corollary of the plan, would likely raise such a storm among them that even the Gestapo would find it hard to suppress.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO EMPIRE

"New Zealand is not in the war merely to help the British Empire but as part of the British Empire," declared Mr. W. J. Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner, broadcasting from London last night.

"The young men of New Zealand have accepted the challenge to the Empire. The spirit of our men is one of enthusiasm." The civil population of Britain, who were facing up to night bombing and carrying on their everyday duties, concluded Mr. Jordan, "is an inspiration even to Servicemen." — Reuter.



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GENERAL SMUTS' CONFIDENCE

Britain's Greatest Effort In Glorious History Will Win This War Of Resources

THE FAILURE OF THE BLITZKRIEG AND THE RESULT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HAD CONVINCED HIM THAT BRITAIN WOULD WIN "THIS WAR OF RESOURCES," DECLARED GENERAL JAN SMUTS, SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER, ADDRESSING THE TRANSVAAL UNITED PARTY CONGRESS AT PRETORIA YESTERDAY.

General Smuts said that Britain by her magnificently heroic effort, probably the greatest in her long and glorious history, had risen to the occasion of champion of liberty and repulsed the enemy.

"This enemy would lose again just as he lost last time.

TWO JUNKS VICTIMISED BY JAPANESE

Two Japanese attacks on junks were reported to the Police last night.

Au Ming, master of junk No. T4014H, stated that when sailing about two miles west of Sam Mun Customs Station a Japanese warship fired shots across his junk compelling him to stop.

Japanese sailors boarded and demanded the junk's licence, in return for which they gave him a piece of paper on which were written Chinese and Japanese characters, the nature of which the police decline to disclose.

Mak Kit-tong, steersman of another junk, stated that in the same vicinity, a Japanese warship fired shots and he was forced to stop. Some 20 Japanese blue-jackets boarded the junk and after taking some \$100 from the crew, ordered them to throw overboard a cargo of Chinese medicine valued at \$3,370.

The Japanese cut away the sails and mast.

TRADE UNION LEADER'S DEATH

Mr. William Archibald Appleton, who from 1907 to 1938 was Secretary to the General Federation of Trade Unions, died at his home at Ashwell, Herts, yesterday aged eighty.

Mr. Appleton, a Nottinghamshire boy, went to night school while working in the lace trade. From 1896 to 1907, when he became Secretary of the Federation, he was Secretary of the Lace Makers Trade Union. He was a Silver Medallist of the Royal Society of Arts.—British Wireless.

BITTEN BY HIS OWN DOG

Mr. R. E. M. Devaux, manager of the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., was bitten by his dog last night whilst playing with the animal in his residence. Mr. Devaux was treated by Dr. J. T. Smalley and the dog sent to Mataukok for observation.

LOSS OF WALLET

Mr. A. B. E. Edwards, of No. 8, Currier Road, has reported the loss or theft of a wallet containing \$12.

"What we have seen convinces me that with resources behind us and the reinforcements that are still to come, we shall see great changes as the war goes on.

"Too many people have been deceived by the enemy's early successes.

"In the last war Germany went on winning for nearly four years and it was in the last few months that some of her greatest victories were scored. Then suddenly the tide turned.

"I have no doubt about the result. Democracy will win.

Worthy Of Sacrifice

"Let us then put our best energies into the task. We are fighting for liberty and independence as our forefathers once fought for them and liberty and independence are worth the sacrifice of everything else."

General Smuts also stated that South Africa had the greatest and best equipped army in its history and he was amazed at the success that had been achieved in building up the defence of the country in spite of political and other difficulties placed in the Government's path in the past year.

The army had been built up entirely from volunteers.—Reuter.

ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE BOYCOTT

Intensification of its seven-year-old German boycott was announced by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in New York. The League charged that shipments from Germany were still arriving in America by way of Portugal, Spain, Russia and Japan, with the merchandise altered by relabeling or repacking.

"In order to remain in power, the Nazi Government, even in the case of a victory over Great Britain, will need to sell its merchandise to the American market," a spokesman for the League declared. "The Nazis are planning to flood Latin America with their goods, not only in an attempt to take control of its markets, but also to find a means of getting goods into the United States by a round-about route.

"If the Nazi plan should succeed, every American will suffer. The manufacturer will be forced to compete with a unique material by slave labour which will attempt to undersell and dump goods on our market and the worker will have his wages slashed to make it possible for the employer to compete with Nazi Germany."

COMMODITIES WAR RISKS INSURANCE RATE RAISED

The rate of premium for the Government war risks insurance of commodities scheme has been advanced from 5/- to 7/6 per cent per month, it was announced in London yesterday.

The rate is revised quarterly.

The present increase reflects the intensification of air bombing but it is still 2/6 below the rate fixed at the beginning of the war.—Reuter.

NEW POST FOR PRINCE BERNHARD

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, according to an official statement yesterday, has appointed Prince Bernhard as chief liaison officer between the Royal Netherlands Army and Air Force on the one part and the corresponding British forces on the other part.

Prince Bernhard holds the ranks of adjutant in the special service, Captain in the R.N.V. and Colonel in the R.N.A.—British Wireless.

HARBOUR MISHAP

A collision occurred between a junk and a steam-launch at about 6.30 last evening, about 600 yards from the Tung On Wharf. The steam-launch "Lee Loi" crashed into the bows of a junk causing some damage.

SLIGHT COLLISION

Mr. V. S. Kumarov, of No. 66D, Nathan Road, collided last evening with a car belonging to Mr. J. T. Pollock in Nathan Road, while backing his car, No. 4611. Mr. Pollock's car was slightly damaged.

PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES

THE "CONSIDERABLE progress" that has been made with negotiations with the United States for the leasing to that country of bases in the West Indies was emphasised by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Hall said an agreement had been reached on certain sites for bases in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia and British Guiana.

JAPAN FACES RICE SHORTAGE

Despite strenuous efforts to become self-sufficient in rice, Japan this year again faces a shortage, the United

States Department of Agriculture reports.

The 1940 Japan crop is estimated at 17,500,000,000 pounds of milled rice. Requirements are about 25,000,000,000 pounds. All indications point to a very low carry-over from the current marketing season. It appears, therefore, says the report, "that a large part of the shortage during the 1940-41 season will have to be met by importing rice from foreign countries. Indications are that not more than about one-half of the deficit can be supplied by Ceylon and Taiwan, in the Japanese Empire."

Japan has pushed rice development in Ceylon and Taiwan. Those two colonial areas can supply, in normal crop years, 15 per cent of the Japanese requirements. Imports from non-empire sources normally amount to less than half of 1 per cent. The principal sources of supply are French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma. The reports says:

"The supply situation in general has been so critical that the Government was compelled to regulate distribution and in some instances consumption. All rice must be marketed through Government-controlled agencies. The quantities of rice that can be served in hotels and restaurants is limited by governmental regulations. Riceless meals, days and weeks are encouraged. In some of the heavy consuming centres

Preliminary work on agreed places would be started in the near future and would be proceeded with at full speed.

"This important strategic and political development is a valuable contribution to the defence of the two great Democracies and to the future of Anglo-American relations."

Mr. Hall paid a tribute to the colonies for the way in which they heartily welcomed the proposals and the way in which they were doing everything in their power to facilitate the making of necessary arrangements and enabling real progress to be made in the matter.

U.S. Purchases

Speaking of the great economic contribution to Britain's war effort by the colonies, Mr. Hall mentioned, inter alia, that the United States, for instance, bought large quantities of colonial rubber, tin, cocoa and other commodities and the dollar proceeds of such sales produced a valuable addition to funds available for essential war purchases in the United States.

This contribution alone amounted to tens of millions of pounds to Britain's exchange position.—Reuter.

consumption is already being rationed."

The rice shortage may play some part though not a decisive part in Japan's international relationships. It means a little further drain on the Japanese precious gold or foreign exchange, with which the island kingdom carries on trade. On Oct. 8 the United States Department of Agriculture suspended its wheat export subsidy programme to Far Eastern ports with the exception of the Philippines. Hitherto it has subsidised exports of flour and wheat from the Pacific coast to Hong Kong and Chinese ports most of which are under Japanese domination.



BRING HAPPINESS IN THEIR TRAIN—Jolly A.T.S. girls waving from a train as they pass through a London station. (Copyright, Fox).

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INDIA'S GIGANTIC WAR EFFORT: MR. AMERY ON THE FUTURE

SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY MR. L. M. S. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, RECALLED INDIA'S GREAT PART IN THE LAST WAR WHEN SHE PUT OVER A MILLION AND A HALF TRAINED MEN INTO THE FIELD TO FIGHT ON MANY FRONTS.

India could do it again provided the equipment was there. There was no scarcity of recruits, indeed some 25,000 of those who had offered themselves had to be temporarily put off while the announcement of 300 vacancies in the Indian Air Force Reserve attracted 18,000 applications. All these were volunteers.

The expansion of India's war effort, however, depended and would continue to depend on equipment.

Outlining what India had already achieved and intended to achieve in expending her fighting forces, Mr. Amery said the Army in India consisted in peacetime of 100,000 of the Indian Army and 15,000 British troops but was now being expanded as a first step to a force something like 500,000 men of all arms, trained, equipped and mechanised on a modern scale.

As the first step over 100,000 recruits had already been taken on, of whom a large proportion by now were fully trained.

Advanced Training

A new Officer Cadet Corps for both Indian and British cadets had been established and there had been a continued multiplication of schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and the use of new weapons.

The mechanical transport of the Indian Army too had been brought up to from 5,000 to 32,000 vehicles, a figure which would be doubled next year.

Of this force 60,000 were already serving overseas.

Gurkha fighting men from Nepal had come to India's aid. Turning to the Indian Air Force, Mr. Amery said Indians take naturally to flying and only more urgent demands elsewhere prevented the development of an air force comparable with the army.

The Royal Indian Navy was also being expanded.

Industrial Resources

Concluding, Mr. Amery gave details of India's great industrial resources.

Apart from a great export traffic in war material, she made rifles, guns, munitions and equipment of all sorts.

Of 40,000 items needed for the equipment of her army she had already supplied more than half but there was still abundant room for further expansion which was being carried out.

Over a wide range of war supplies, Mr. Amery added, India could furnish far more than her own requirements.

To quote only a few instances she had sent overseas 100,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 400,000 rounds of gun ammunition, a thousand million sandbags, a million pairs of boots and 30,000 tents. "Broadly speaking she is aiming, in cooperation with the Dominions and Colonies east of Suez, at meeting all the needs of our armies in the Middle and Far East to whatever the number of divisions that may be raised there."

Skilled Workers

In India itself arrangements for training additional skilled workers were being taken in

India would, for many years have to rely on the British framework in the army and air force.

It was inconceivable that these forces could be put at the disposal of an entirely new executive responsible to a legislature elected for a very different purpose.

Congress Opportunity

He regretted that Congress had rejected a great opportunity of real power and responsibility. There was still, however, nothing to prevent responsible leaders in India thinking out among themselves the terribly difficult and complex problem of India's constitution.

"We are only too willing and welcome to promote any such problem," Mr. Amery declared.

The Main Issue

Discussing the moral and spiritual aspect Mr. Amery said on the main issue there was certainly no divergence among leaders of Indian opinion whatever other differences there might be.

They knew that the defeat of the British Empire and the victory of the Dictatorships would leave India defenceless against inevitable aggression from every quarter, by land by sea or by air.

They knew more. They knew it would mean the end of all their cherished hopes of constitutional progress within India, and in India's relations to the outside world.

Mr. Amery spoke appreciatively of the generous contributions to the British war effort which poured in spontaneously from Indians in every walk of life, from ruling princes to working men.—Reuter.

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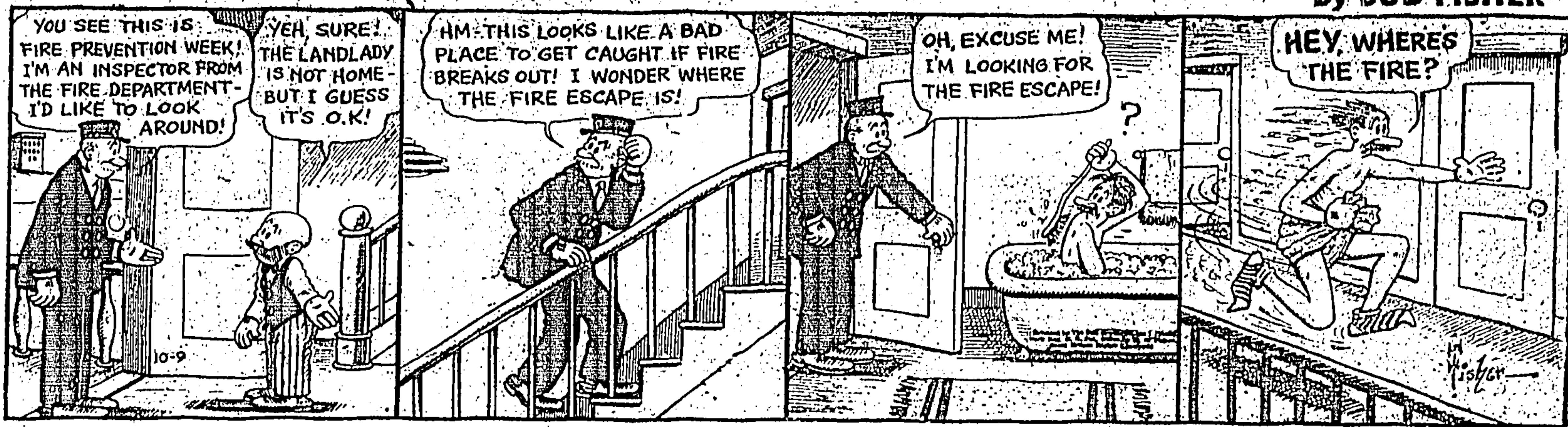
WISLEY ROGELIS

Too Many Husbands

with **JEAN ARTHUR**
FRED SHERMAN
SILVANA DOLGANS

MUTT AND JEFF

By BUD FISHER



DE GAULLE OFFER TO VICHY

The proposed exchange of eight important prisoners of war between General de Gaulle and Vichy has been refused by Vichy, according to a communique issued yesterday by Rear-Admiral Platon, Vichy's Minister of Colonies.

The offer was made by General de Gaulle in a telegram sent to Vichy through the Governor of British Nigeria.

General de Gaulle's prisoners, who are believed to include at least one admiral, were taken when Libreville, in Gabon colony, surrendered to de Gaulle. In his telegram General de

Gaulle, according to Vichy, said he made the offer because he believed his eight followers were in danger of being sentenced to death by court martial.—Reuter.

ITALIANS CAPTURED IN DESERT CLASH

The capture of Italian guns and prisoners by a British advanced detachment in the Western Desert which engaged enemy columns was reported in a Cairo communique yesterday.

The communique added full details were not yet available.—Reuter.

MR. QUO TAI-CHI GIVES A LUNCHEON

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, yesterday gave a luncheon party. The guests included Lord and Lady Halifax and Lord and Lady Chatfield.—Reuter.

CANADA TO BUILD BIG FREIGHTERS

Negotiations have been completed for the construction in Canada of 18 large merchant vessels for the British Government, it was announced in Ottawa yesterday.

They will be built on the St. Lawrence River and Pacific coast. Announcing this in the Canadian House of Commons the Minister for Transport said that production of war essentials in Canada was in many cases well ahead of schedule. He predicted industrial production would reach its peak in the next eight months and Canada would shortly be making practically every type of gun being used in the present war. Substantial tank production was expected early in 1941 and shell production was being increased at the rate of two million a month.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA CLAIMS TREE TITLE

Australia claims the world's oldest tree. It is known as "Old Peter," and is found in the tropical forest to the north of this country which abounds in strange things.

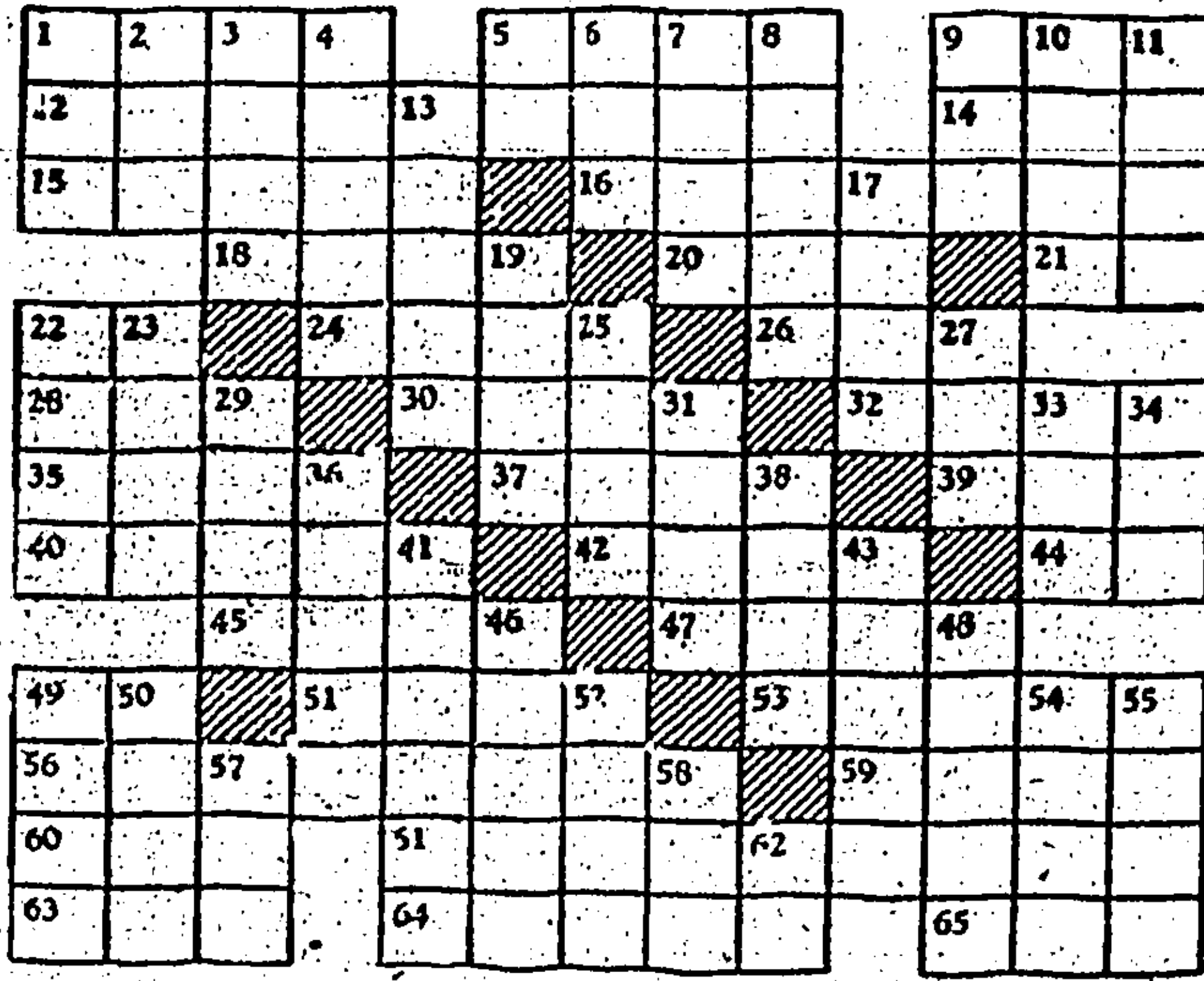
The age of the plant has been set down as 15,000 years.

"Old Peter" is a giant macrozamia palm growing on the summit of Tambourine Mountain, in the south-east corner of Queensland. The State which holds it also provides another puzzle for the botanists. It is a group of Antarctic beeches, recently discovered growing on the summit of a peak in the Macpherson Range, one of the highest mountain chains in Queensland.

The Antarctic beeches are held to be remnants of the forest growths of the last Ice Age and they are said to get their name from the fact that Antarctic explorers have found fossils of the trees amidst the blizzard-swept icy wastes of the Far South. Today, it appears, the beeches are found growing in only two regions in the world, Queensland, a place of tropic heat, and Tierra del Fuego, where the climate moves to extreme of cold.

Botanists have long puzzled over the presence of the trees in Queensland, and some hold them relics of times when this country was just emerging from the glacial age.

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Solo
- 5 Amalekite king
- 9 High mountain
- 12 To put in relation
- 14 To recline
- 15 Squads
- 16 Thoughtful
- 18 To observe
- 20 Hard-shelled fruit
- 21 Teutonic deity
- 22 Spanish for "yes"
- 24 Radicals
- 26 Dry
- 28 To append
- 30 Outbreak
- 32 To mail
- 35 Beverages
- 37 To jog
- 39 Female deer
- 40 Leaves
- 42 Archaic to believe
- 44 Pregnant
- 45 Makes lace
- 47 Impudent
- 49 Preposition
- 51 Highway
- 53 To stop
- 56 Articles of food

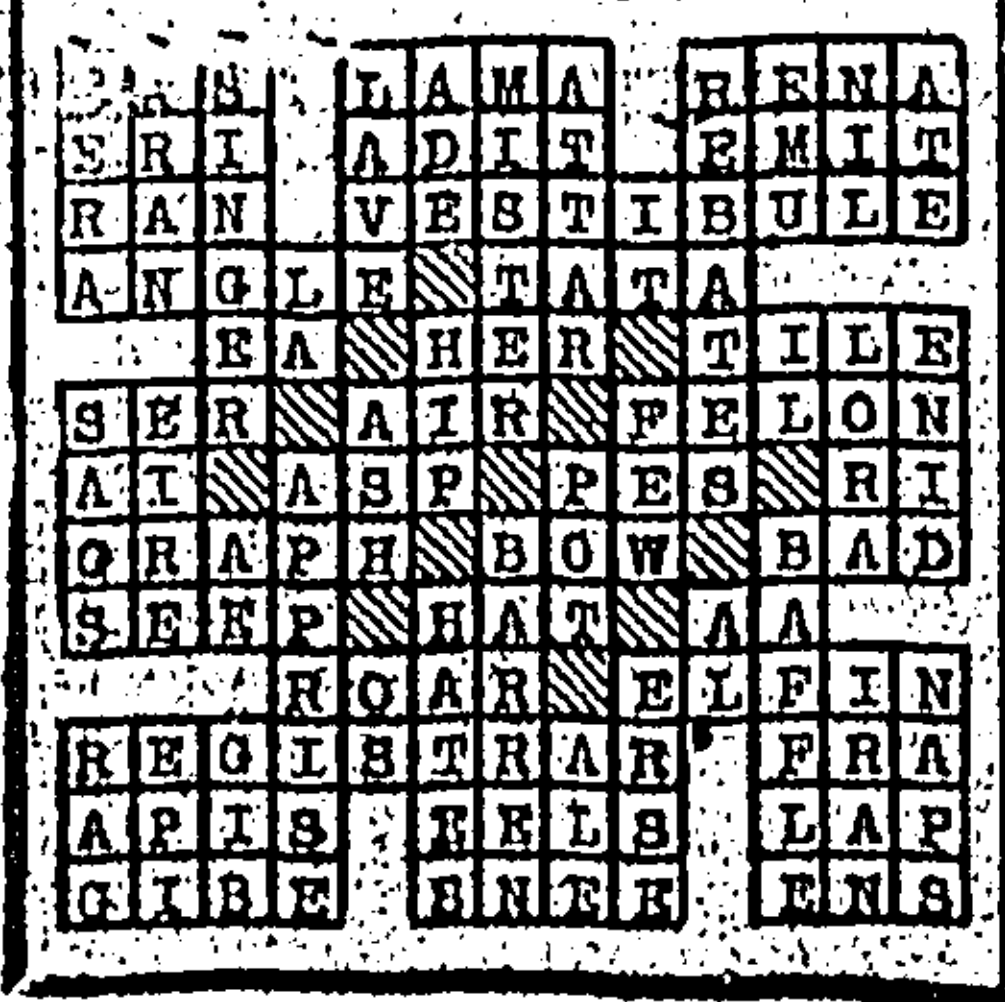
- 59 Weblike membrane
- 60 Period of time
- 61 To impart knowledge to
- 63 Negative
- 64 Metric measure
- 65 Ocean

VERTICAL

- 1 Division of a play
- 2 Fish eggs
- 3 Persia
- 4 Protective plating
- 5 Indian mulberry
- 6 Opening
- 7 Solar disc
- 8 Class

- 9 Moslem name
- 10 Animate
- 11 To look
- 13 Compound ether
- 17 Stair
- 19 To recast
- 22 River in Germany
- 23 Unemployed
- 25 Kind
- 27 Food fish
- 29 Depression
- 31 Law; wrong
- 33 To seed
- 34 Mound
- 36 Commencement
- 38 Sound of whistle
- 41 Supplies
- 43 Value
- 46 Godly person
- 48 Old English courts
- 49 To enclose
- 50 Card game
- 52 To take out
- 54 To the sheltered side
- 55 Irish goddess
- 57 Repeated
- 58 Title of respect
- 62 Earth goddess

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT

with Maureen O'Hara - Adolphe Menjou
Fay Bainter - Herbert Marshall
Dame May Whitty - Patric Knowles
C. Aubrey Smith - Ernest Cossart

THE HEART DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO DARED NOT MARRY!



SUNDAY: "GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"

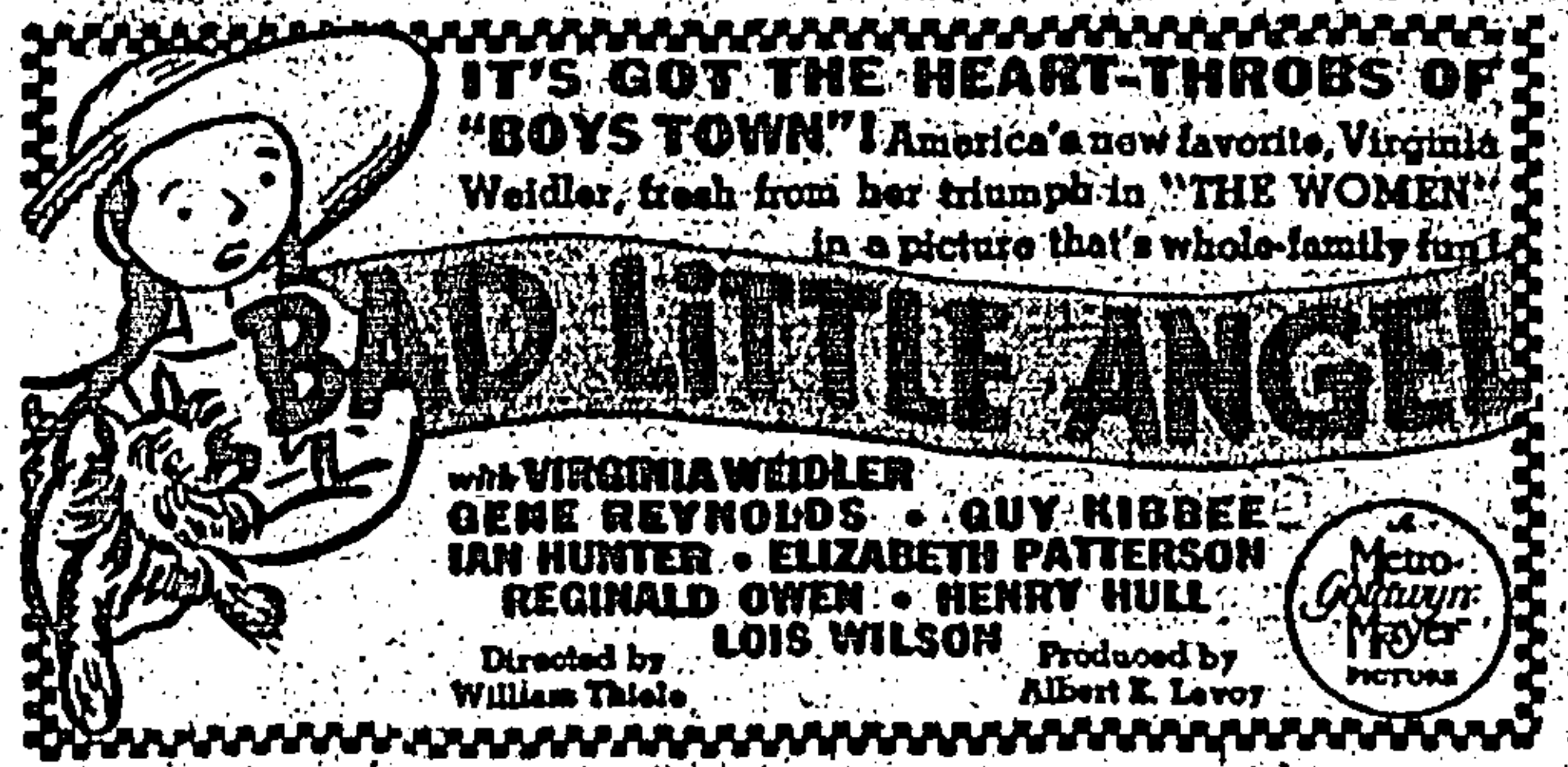
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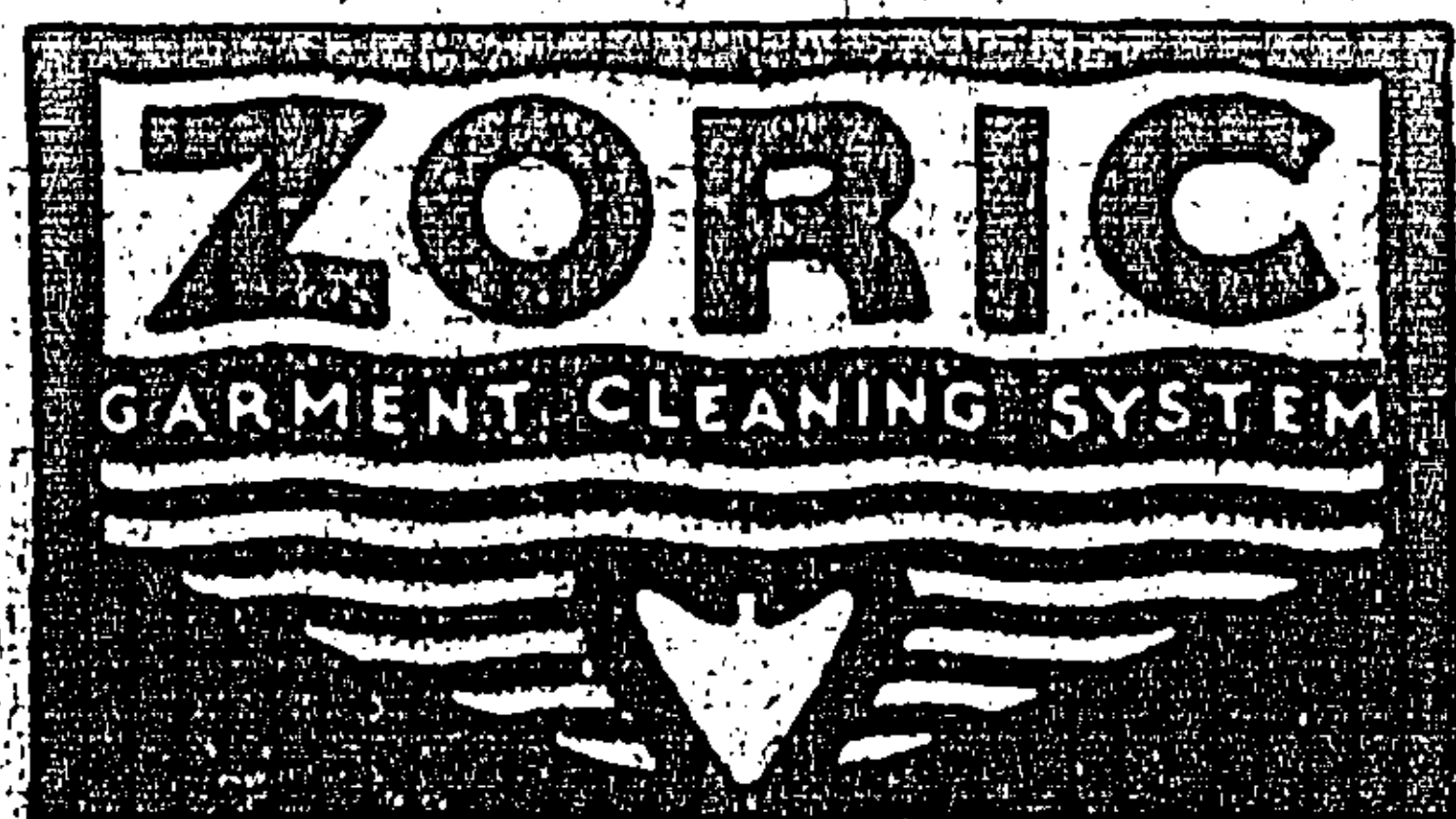
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Tel. 28938.DETERMINED
TO SEE WAR
THROUGH(By Edwin Haward in the "North China
Daily News")

I LEFT ENGLAND just as the preliminaries of the German air attack were being staged. In fact I remember one night, at midnight, as I was on guard somewhere in Surrey, hearing aeroplanes overhead and being informed that they were German by one of the experts in my section. These earlier reconnoitring flights were not interfered with for strategic reasons, but soon we learnt that raids had taken place on the coast and bombs had been dropped, necessitating action by the Royal Air Force. On the day that I left, while we were waiting for our passport examination, a German raider came over and was driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries and British fighters.

The spirit of England, since wonderfully shown in the fortitude and courageous initiative of the people of London and other big cities, was calm and unafraid. The formation of the Home Guard had brought to the civilian population a great sense of security in the feeling that every man could play his part in defending the shores of his country.

It would be wrong to lay stress only on the work of men, for the women were no less determined and prepared. Apart from the many young and not so young women in uniform of various kinds, the women's voluntary services, spread all over the country, were admirably organised, providing motor car drivers, attending to canteen work, assisting in the evacuation of children and the like.

Complacency
Abandoned

If it can be said that the England which went through one of the fiercest winters in living memory was inclined to be complacent, that condition was quickly changed after the setback in France. Then indeed the country realised that the war would be a war to the death. No shadow of disunity was to be discerned. Political differences were set aside, and it was recognised by everyone that the evil thing had to be met and crushed regardless of what ever suffering and destruction the effort entailed. Waiting for an onslaught is always a difficult and nerve-wrecking experience, but it was amazing to see how little the public as a whole allowed its nerves to be rattled.

The normal routine of the village and town was scrupulously observed. There were signs of course that everyone felt the need for preparing for emergencies. One indication of this was the extraordinary increase in the number of bicycles purchased in the shops. The idea was that if by any chance enemy air attack obstructed the placid journey from the dormitory suburb to the city, the possession of a bicycle enabled the worker to get across to the nearest tube station and so ensure a more or less punctual arrival in office. It must be confessed that some of us who gaily undertook this form of transport were little perturbed to find that the passing of years had reduced our agility, especially along roads where motor transport was fierce and swift.

Sudden Transformation

As for the roads themselves, the sudden transformation after May was truly amazing. At all points there were machine-gun posts and sandbagged redoubts and various contraptions for dealing with the possible attempt of an invader to make a swift thrust along the English highways. The course of events on the other side of the Channel had strongly impressed on the minds of the authorities the need for guarding against an uncontrolled exodus of the civilian population. The public were advised that if by any chance they happened to be on the line of a possible enemy advance, they had to make up their minds, then, either to remove themselves to safer areas, or if they wished to remain, to be prepared to "stay put" if the emergency came. At all costs the highways were to be kept clear for military traffic.

Without any sort of complaint or resentment these rulings were accepted, and it is not too much

to say that the men and women of England had decided to face the fact that death was a light thing.

To my mind that was the key to the remarkable resistance which eventually developed to the German attack when it really came.

The popular song — "There Will Always Be An England," had become in effect the expression of a vow. The England that will emerge when victory is won will be England. It may be a different England — it must be a different England — but in the mind of all is the thought that it will be perhaps — I might almost say certainly — a better England. The spirit of self-sacrifice has been truly enshrined in the national consciousness, and the few who comfortably imagine that when the war is won everything will go on the same as before, are likely to be disappointed; for the struggle is recognised on all sides to be a grim one.

Prime Minister's
Warnings

The Prime Minister, whose every word is a tonic to the national spirit, has all along carefully guarded himself against promising smooth things. He threatens rather than promises. He knows how much danger there has been in the past in the encouragement of wishful thinking, and he will not allow himself to be drawn into that deceptive vein of thought. He has wonderful backing from the young men and women who serve him.

I need not here stress the gallantry of our boys in the air. Their epic has already been brilliantly told in the telegrams that you have received in Shanghai. But I think there is one point which might be made. These young men and women — and the remark applies to civilians as well as the fighting men — do not talk heroically. They are almost painfully averse from appearing to show emotion or even enthusiasm.

Yet they are living in a heroic time and are themselves the symbols of that time.

Those who have eventually the responsibility of rebuilding after this war will be false to their trust if they do not take all possible means of seeing that for these saviours of civilisation the way of life is smooth and encouraging.

The price that has to be paid is a heavy one. This was brought home to me very forcibly because so quickly did I find in the casualty lists names of men whom I had known in England and elsewhere; and in particular I recall meeting two men from Shanghai in quick succession, from whom, after a light enquiry about their family, I had the painful embarrassment of learning that in each case a son had been killed in action. I do not want to dwell too much on the sombre note, but after all it is difficult to draw a true picture of the conflict without emphasising that question of the price.

English Sense Of
Humour

At the same time it is wonder-

HUMBLE
MUSSELS
NOW OUT
IN FRONT

The mussel, formerly regarded as a rather useless relation of the clam, is emerging as a hero in the drama of Virginia's saltwater fisheries.

For three centuries the bivalves grew in utter neglect along Virginia's shores. Then someone discovered that the shellfish was rich in nutritive qualities. Now hundreds of bushels of them are collected each day along the eastern shore and sold to one of several large plants operating between Wachapreague and Cape Charles. The mussels are steamed, and the meat is removed and placed on ice for shipping.

The mussels grow in clusters in the mud around the base of the root of beach grass near the water's edge. They are usually dug with clam forks.

The almost overnight boom in their production has led the Virginia fisheries laboratory at Yorktown to inaugurate studies to determine the food value, rate of growth and reproduction.

WAR COST IN CANADA
\$400 A FAMILY

The war is going to cost the average Canadian family about \$400 a year, according to Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. This amount is not paid in cash, but based on current estimates of increased taxation and Government borrowings. It works out to about \$85 per person.

Not all of this is spent on soldiers and ammunition. For instance, \$800,000,000 is provided in this fiscal year's estimates as assistance to certain industries that lost export markets. Apple growers are an example, but Mr. Ilsley said this estimate does not include aid to wheat producers.

ful to observe how magnificently the English sense of humour manages to maintain itself under the stress of an unprecedented catastrophe. One morning on arrival in office my colleague — like myself an elderly traveller from the Far East — reported that he had the night before spent some of his time in an air raid shelter attached to the particular block of flats which he inhabited. He remarked that in the next air raid he would see that he took to the shelter a cushion and a revolver. The cushion I at once gathered was to make him more comfortable in the somewhat stony surroundings of the shelter, but the revolver made me ask a question. It was, I learned, to shoot the funny man. I made further enquiry. Apparently the authorities in their wisdom had engaged a professional entertainer to cheer up the temporary occupants of the dug-out. This artist had emitted a series of comic songs, and then had proceeded to ask whether he should then tell them funny stories. With one accord the assemblage shouted "No!" The conclusion was that, however benevolent the A.R.P. magnates might be, provision of mental pick-me-ups was not appreciated.

Then, of course, there were the numerous stories of the moral of the men who came back from Dunkirk. The fact that that huge army had to be hurriedly evacuated was of course depressing. It could not be described as anything but a disaster. But the spirit of those men, helped as they were by an amazing calmness of the Channel for so many days, was beyond all praise. Two soldiers who casually met in a London bar suddenly discovered that they were both at Dunkirk and gathered that they must have been very close to each other at the time. So they started to compare notes. "When were you at Dunkirk, Bill?" said one. "Oh," said the other, "last Wednesday night." "Cor blimey, so was I — blimey! Well, wasn't it?" and a drink celebrated the new-found link of comradeship.



ENTRY RESTRICTION

Were clue needed to Government's mind on the subject of evacuation, it is provided by the Defence (Entry Restriction) Regulations gazetted on Tuesday.

Their purpose, apart from any wider implications of policy which may be drawn, is plainly to close the door finally to any further side-stepping of the evacuation, as, for instance, by the method of booking through to a port beyond Hong Kong and then casually stepping off on arrival here.

The door, against success of such an attempt, has been double-locked, for the individual concerned is liable to one penalty and the ship and ship's agents or owners, to another. And the final result, in any event, would be the ignominious re-shipment of the would-be evader to the port of embarkation.

Promulgation of the regulations at this particular moment, when the Evacuation Representation Committee is actively preparing a programme liable to run counter to Government policy, can hardly be accidental. On the contrary, it would seem to be invested with special significance, for it presents the clearest indication that the Government, which is pursuing a policy directed from London, is not at present permitted to budge from the stand that, in the present state of the world political situation, the Imperial Government must be trusted to know what is best for this Colony and from the viewpoint of general strategy in the conduct of the war.

The suggestion is—and it offers the only reasonable explanation of Government's firm adherence to an unpopular course, about which there has been no room for misunderstanding—that with the Empire fighting for its very existence, the greatest good of the greatest number must be the consideration that finally prevails. Government's statement foreshadowing the new regulations referred specifically to fresh instructions from the Secretary of State, requiring or authorising the new entry restrictions.

If, however, it be conceded that the issues at stake are wider and more vital than can possibly be discerned from Hong Kong's narrow focal-point, and it is to loyalty, which it has a right to expect, that Government

The following declaration has been issued by leading preachers in America, including Dr. William Adams Brown, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, Dr. John R. Mott, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Henry K. Sherrill, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, and many others.

"In the European war ethical issues are involved which claim the sympathy and support of American Christians.

"Each day makes the deeper significance of the European conflict more inescapable.

"1. A decisive German victory, now an ominous possibility, would menace not only democratic government but the most elemental securities and liberties for the peoples of the whole of Western Europe. This is true not merely for Great Britain and France but even more decisively for the peoples of the smaller nations. What has occurred in Finland, Denmark, Norway and Holland, as well as in Poland and Czechoslovakia, makes the issue transparent. It is the preservation of freedom for life, for worship, for thought and the basic essentials for humane living for tens of millions of citizens in progressive and peace-loving nations.

If Germany Won

"2. Both the interests and the ideals of the United States are imperilled. A decisive German victory would leave the United States the only powerful democratic nation in the world. This country would confront the continents of Europe and Asia under the domination of ruthless tyrannies. There is some evidence that Nazi ambitions do not stop short of Latin America.

"German victory would render obsolete our accustomed conception of America as a continent secure in geographical isolation. It would doom this nation for a generation to a stupendous programme of national preparedness in which virtually all interests, individual and social, would be subordinated to the single purpose

of rendering this hemisphere secure against attack.

Hour Come For Decision

"The hour has come when the American people must decide whether they are prepared to face the future in a position of virtual isolation surrounded by powerful victors made strong by practices destructive of American ideals or whether they will lend to the European nations, struggling desperately against the German threat, such support as may yet enable them to halt that aggression.

"However, more is at stake than national self-interest. A German victory would destroy the liberties of free peoples and subordinate all life under the rule of political totalitarianism, would endanger every value embodied in western civilisation by the Christian faith and by humanistic culture.

"We affirm that all nations including our own share responsibility for the conflict and that Allied victory would not of itself assure the establishment of justice and peace. But we are committed to the realisation of a community of nations founded on justice as the only firm hope for the peace of the world, and we hold that the halting of Nazi aggression is a prerequisite to the possibility of world order.

"When men or nations must choose between two evils, the choice of the lesser evil becomes Christian duty. That is the alternative confronting the American people now.

Resolute Action Essential

"In the light of these facts, we urge that the United States immediately enlist its moral and material resources in support of the Allied nations. Such assistance, we believe, offers the best hope of avoiding either military involvement in this war or a later single-handed encounter with victorious totalitarian powers, east and west. Only by concentrating every effort upon prepar-

ing herself for defence and by proffering wealth and supplies to the nations now struggling desperately to stem the tide, can America hope to keep war from the Western Hemisphere and safeguard liberty, justice and honour for all nations, including herself.

"Lastly we would urge the necessity of quick and resolute action. This is the hour when democracy must justify itself by capacity for effective decision, or risk destruction or disintegration. Europe is dotted with ruins of right decisions taken too late. Not a day can be spared."



"Few in this country will question Mr. Churchill's plain statement that if Britain goes down American democracy will face the abyss," says 'Advance,' the organ of the Congregational Churches in America.

"It is not altogether creditable to the American people or to our leaders that public sentiment and utterances have changed almost exactly with the measure of the success of Germany's aggression and the accumulating sense of peril to ourselves.

Neither Laudable Nor Honourable

"The purpose of the American people to maintain peace has been honourable and laudable, but it has been neither laudable nor honourable that we should have closed our eyes to the destruction of other lands and peoples and the destruction of human rights and liberties that preceded the military onslaught.

"We have raised voices of protest, but they have been weak and ineffective, and even here in our own country there has been no aroused or adequate opposition to Nazi and Fascist groups which have been engaged for a long time in stirring up racial and religious prejudice and in carrying on campaigns against all that is most essential in American democracy.

The church constituency, including our own, has been for the most part inert and ineffective. We have been willing to hide behind the screen of nationality and neutrality where we ought to have been assuming some attitude of plain and uncompromising social and moral responsibility.

"It has, of course, been evident that the United States could not 'police the world,' but a nation with the power and prestige of ours, apart altogether from the use of force, could have done a great deal more than we have done; and it will stand to our lasting disgrace that during these years preceding the worst crisis that world-wide humanity has ever known, we have supplied the materials of destruction on a large scale to every one of the totalitarian Powers that were seeking to destroy democracy.

A Disgraceful Record

"It is a disgraceful record for which this nation, in seeking to recover lost ground with the urgency that now seems manifest, should be in the mood of spiritual humiliation and repentance.

"The great question confronting us is whether our nation which has thus far so deeply failed can now be developed and organised on a basis of united democratic idealism and unselfish, conscientious devotion to a task that is greater than that of saving our own skins."

Shirts And Ethics

"We are living in a period of great awakening," said Lady Glen Coats in a recent speech. "A challenge has gone out of good versus evil, and if we have the courage to look at it in that light, life is a great and glorious adventure."

"It has been said that democracy has failed; every code fails if we fail it. Men have put shirts and the colour of those shirts against the Christian ethical standard. But time cannot be shackled or put into a concentration camp. In that lies the hope and future of the human race."

Time And Place And Poetry

When the news was coming to its blackest I went out and bought some poetry, and deemed it a bargain. Poetry, counted word by word, costs more than prose. But then in poetry, if it be true poetry, every word counts, whereas in prose, even the best prose, the economy is not so taut. There is usually a deal of detachable stuff.

Poetry as a war-time consolation has other virtues besides brevity. Material compactness is an aspect of the emotional or mental concentration in poetry, and that is most useful to-day. For nearly everybody must now be living at his or her busiest, with one or more voluntary labours added to the usual round. Therefore immersion in long books can be left to those recovering from wounds or illness. The others need the quickly apprehensible, light-handed, and easily pocketed book.

Short stories meet such a need for the general. Poetry is not to everybody's appetite, but if ever it be anyone's refuge and secret life surely it must be so now. The slenderness of the volume bears no relation to its bulk of content, since the essence of poetry is to abide, to be re-readable time and again "with sparkling and delight." The best poetry, indeed, may only reveal the fullness of its true quality at a tenth reading, not because it is obscure like a puzzle, but because the raising of words to a higher power, which is the poet's art, creates multitudinous shades of significance and tints and glints.

now looks, the atmosphere might well be cleared for the general good. We cannot offer any better suggestion than that Government should express its willingness to arrange an interview at which the members of the Evacuation Representation Committee would be, as far as possible, taken into its confidence.

of meaning which are discovered in turn, slowly, and by surprise. You may begin by liking a piece only; then, by continual acquaintance, you become an addict. Reading poetry is often like falling in love at tenth sight.

The books I chose were: Mr. John Betjeman's "Old Lights for New Chancels" and Mr. Andrew Young's "Collected Poems." Mr. Betjeman is a laughing poet, but he has the quality, unusual to-day, of laughing with his subject and not against it; he laughs of what he likes instead of sniffing at what he despises, and he very properly attacks the habit of thinking things "funny" because you do not understand them or feel superior about them, as smart people think suburbs and churches to be funny. When Mr. Betjeman writes, "I love suburbs and gas-lights and Pont Street and Gothic Revival churches and mineral railways; provincial towns and Garden Cities" he is not being affected. He finds a smiling pleasure in these things. So when in

Conifer country of Surrey approached
Through remarkable wrought iron gates

he discovers a vision and cries:

Pam, I adore you, you great big
mountainous sports girl
Whizzing them over the net, full
of the strength of five;

he is not curling a satirical lip out
preparing for an epithalamium to
a desirable demi-goddess.

Over the redolent pine-woods, in
at the bathroom casement,
One fine Saturday, Windlesham
bells shall call

Up the Butterfield aisle, rich with
Gothic enlacement,
Licensed now for embracement,
Pam and I, as the organ
Thunders over you all.

The grammar of the last line but
one is odd, and the whole is, if
you like to call it so, amusing; a
light riddle on the Meredith coun-
try. But it is also poetry, a riddle
not of the Comic Muse only, for it
has, like all Mr. Betjeman's
writing, a real sense of place con-

veyed in passages which I have
not space to quote.

The writer, in his brief preface, confesses that a sense of place or background is the touchstone of poetry to him. He claims that because of this "topographical predilection" he finds little pleasure in the Elizabethans and less in the poets of the seventeenth century. This is certainly to dismiss the kingdoms of the mind, the breeding-ground of Shakespeare's fancy, and the celestial grove of the Caroline metaphysicals in a summary way. But as an assertion of the importance of place in poetry it is important and to me sympathetic. For in verse, as in fiction, the background can be far more than a frame; it can be the essence.

The more a novelist can give me a sense of place as well as of persons, the better I am pleased. Some writers already too little remembered Mark Rutherford and Arnold Bennett, had a genius for urban landscape which enormously enhanced their study of the men and women who lived and sinned and were childish and cantankerous among the brick and slate they drew as well. In poetry I find an equal delight in clear, strong, humorous topography. I want to know where I am, by Winander or in Shropshire, in Ayr or by St. Mary's Loch, on Crabbie's and Cowper's levels or on the many-minstrelled Wolds and Downs.

Mr. Andrew Young, who was recently benedicted by the Royal Society of Literature and justly commended to its members by Lord Crewe for the exactness of his perception, has a genius for self-immersion in the country scene. Towns scarcely exist for him. Few poets seem to get closer to the earth. Here is no vague rhapsodist of Nature, but a botanist who knows what he is talking about; no chattily sentimental Friend of the Trees, but a man who spins his lyric with as much love as love. His mood is reflective; he is usually more wary in expression than rapt in ecstasy. When he takes you for a walk he gives you an uncanny sense of entering closer into the heart of a tree or a hillside than you have ever been before.

His place is sometimes particularised, but not limited to one stretch of country; he is as happily at large in his native Scotland as on the barrow southern chalk. Perhaps he is rather a writer of time than of place, and the time that he describes with especial vividness is winter, our soft, grey, dripping, normal British winters and not the glittering icicle parade of 1940.

He is happy to be a child of the mist in which things magically blend or are distorted and enlarged.

All else begone
And leave me here alone
To tread this mist where earth
and sky are one.

He writes with quiet, perceptive relish about rain and the glistening drops on bare branches and the antlered heads of old dead trees and farm-carts carrying muck to naked fields and men ploughing in the fog. Of course, he can hail spring with a lyric of welcome, but he knows the pain of it for those who ripen fast.

Is spring not hard enough to
bear
For one, at autumn of his
year?

But in general it seems that his mind is a November garden, in which there are many beauties not only of decay—the lively robin's breast, the iron serpents of the beech tree's powerful branch, and the glassy beads of quickening rain.

That sort of background is not in Mr. Betjeman's sense, strictly topographical. But Mr. Young's winter is, in essence, a very real place, a landscape, and abiding refuge, into which he unfolds his readers like a flock, as certainly as Mr. Betjeman can fold them to his sports girls in Surrey gardens or to his Berkshire downs with their leathery men and feathery trees. For the provision of these poetical escapes I was thankful and shall be so again. For, as I said, a good poem may draw you slowly to its heart and ring its bells more surely to the practised ear. If at first you are not captured there is always that chance of love at tenth sight.

NAZIS DEFIED BY STUBBORN HOLLAND

INFORMATION RECEIVED in authoritative Dutch circles in London from the occupied area of the Netherlands shows that the Dutch public is still stubbornly resisting Nazi-pressure. The attitude of the Socialists, mostly working-class people, who form a large minority of the population, remains so uncompromising towards Nazism, that the Germans are obviously worried.

This conclusion can be drawn from the concentrated German propaganda, directed at the working class in the Netherlands, which paints an idealistic picture of the blessings brought about by socialist reforms in Germany, and which plaintively wonders why the Dutch working men are so sceptical about the promises of a better future once the Nazi system has been established in the occupied area.

The Dutch socialists have not fallen for these German blandishments, and try very hard to keep their ranks closed, in spite of all German efforts to break their solidarity, for instance, by the dismissal of socialist leaders, who are replaced by Dutch Nazis.

Effort To Infect Youth

In particular, the socialist youth movement is being maintained in the old organisation, to prevent the Nazis from getting a hold on the soul of the younger generation. The Germans have, for instance, sent thousands of Dutch children—mostly orphans from Rotterdam—to Austria "for a holiday" and "to reciprocate the hospitality given to Austrian children by the Dutch during the last war." The real intention is, of course, to infect these children with the Nazi spirit.

As in Germany, the Roman Catholic Church is, like the socialists, fighting for the preservation of the soul of youth. About one-third of the population of the Netherlands is of the Catholic faith. The ecclesiastical authorities encourage the resistance of the faithful against Nazi pressure by refusing the sacraments to Dutchmen who turn Nazi.

Also, as happened in Germany, the Germans in the occupied area of the Netherlands are very wary of tightening the screws on the Catholics. They satisfy themselves for the time being by repeating that the German Catholics also started by putting up a resistance against the Nazification of the Catholic masses, but that they have been brought to heel.

Fight Against Churches

The battle of the Nazis against churches of all denominations in the Netherlands, however, continues relentlessly. A new decree has forbidden church-gatherings of more than twenty people. All Freemasons' Lodges in the Netherlands have been banned. In the Netherlands there is a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Broadcasting Corporation, both of which are still allowed to transmit their programmes, but it goes without saying that these are heavily censored.

The Dutch clergy reply to this German spiritual oppression by carefully selecting quotations from the Bible and basing their sermons on those. The congregations of course understand the meaning of this battle of wits very well, and find much relish and consolation in these daring sermons, which cannot be forbidden by the Germans as they seem completely innocent on the surface.

ROYAL ENGINE AS SCRAP

One of Britain's most famous locomotives, named in honour of the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, twenty-nine years ago, has just been withdrawn as obsolete by the L.M.S. Railway, and, after all its reusable parts have been removed, will be broken up to yield over fifty tons of metal to the war effort.

WIDLER'S REQUEST REJECTED

A written request by "Elly" Widler to the Swiss Consul-General in Shanghai to drop a warrant for his arrest in connection with the alleged robbery of \$2,000,000 worth of copper has been flatly rejected by Mr. E. Fontanel, the Swiss Consul-General, it was learned, says the "North China Daily News."

The missive contained nothing of importance or relative to the case Mr. Fontanel stated. All that concerned the Swiss consular authorities here was a trial of the case to determine whether Widler is guilty or not, it was pointed out.

Mr. Fontanel also stated that he was not aware of any communication of the local Japanese military authorities that since the copper missing from the godown was confiscated by them, being in their control on the property of the Chungking Government, no blame could be attached to Widler.

Widler declared that the police had attempted to cast aspersions on his character and had dug into his past as far back as twenty years ago to see the Swiss consular authorities to issue the warrant for his arrest. His past record for the period under review, he declared, was praiseworthy and commendable.

"Assets Of Great Men"

"Firing squads and prisons are the assets of all great men" the missive stated. "The story of every antecedent about myself, I have no shame for; they are the records of a man fighting against odds; they are the sequence of chivalrous deeds, of generosity, integrity and courage." The latter went on to point out that his mother was the recipient of a gold medal by Queen Victoria, in 1882, in a presentation made in London.

Widler's penchant for politics was evidenced in a big way by his insertion of a full page advertisement in the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" appealing to members of all nationalities who were born and have lived in Shanghai to support his movement for what he calls "A Free Shanghai."

While planning a Utopia for Shanghai and going to considerable expense to proclaim his ambitious plans to the world, Widler continues to keep to his pent-house in the Broadway Mansions and does not venture into the Settlement where the authorities concerned are waiting to serve the Swiss Consular warrant, for his arrest.

NOMURA AS ENVOY TO U.S.A.?

IT WAS LEARNED IN SHANGHAI THAT JAPAN HAS SUBMITTED TO WASHINGTON FOR OFFICIAL AGREEMENT THE NAME OF KENSUKE HORINOUCHI'S SUCCESSOR AS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

The identity of the new envoy was not disclosed, but it was thought possible that Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former foreign minister, has been chosen. It was learned definitely that Admiral Sieso Kobayashi, member of the supreme war council, has not been named to the ambassadorship.—Associated Press.

PRO-WANG CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY

Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of Soochow, described by the Chinese press as "hired" soldiers, mutinied recently and led a large band of guerillas taking orders from Chungking to attack their own comrades, with the result that a large number of the new regime's soldiers was defeated and disarmed.

This was done during the absence of Japanese garrison forces along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway who have been sent to the front to launch what the Japanese term the "autumn offensive."

Quoting recent arrivals from Soochow, the "Shun Pao" and other Chinese dailies in Shanghai report that when Japanese soldiers left their positions along the railway to launch their "autumn offensive" they allowed the "hired soldiers" to take up their positions and ordered the latter to start their "mopping up action." Many groups of soldiers of the new Chinese regime, therefore, were recently sent to Soochow.

Secret Negotiations

The new Chinese soldiers are said to have been greatly moved by the way the areas under guerillas are controlled and a company of them secretly negotiated with the guerilla commander in the Soochow area, Colonel Hu Chao-han, and went over the next evening. They surrendered, bringing with them six machine-guns and more than 100 Italian-made rifles, the reports state. Other new Chinese soldiers fled but were chased and they suffered many casualties.

The next day, the "repented" new Chinese soldiers led the guerillas to attack their own comrades. A large group of new soldiers was defeated in the encounter, during which much war material was seized by guerillas. The newly arrived soldiers of the new regime are now said to have fled into the city.

Withdrawal of Japanese soldiers from the railway zone is said to have also been reported by arrivals from Changchow. Many truckloads of Japanese soldiers were seen moving eastward and the arrivals interviewed thought that they were Japanese soldiers withdrawn from the railway zone. There are only a few Japanese soldiers in Changchow and each only one Japanese soldier, it is city gate there is guarded by stated.

"I can tell
WHITE
HORSE
blindfold

... it's equal to a fine liqueur"

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with a FILE?

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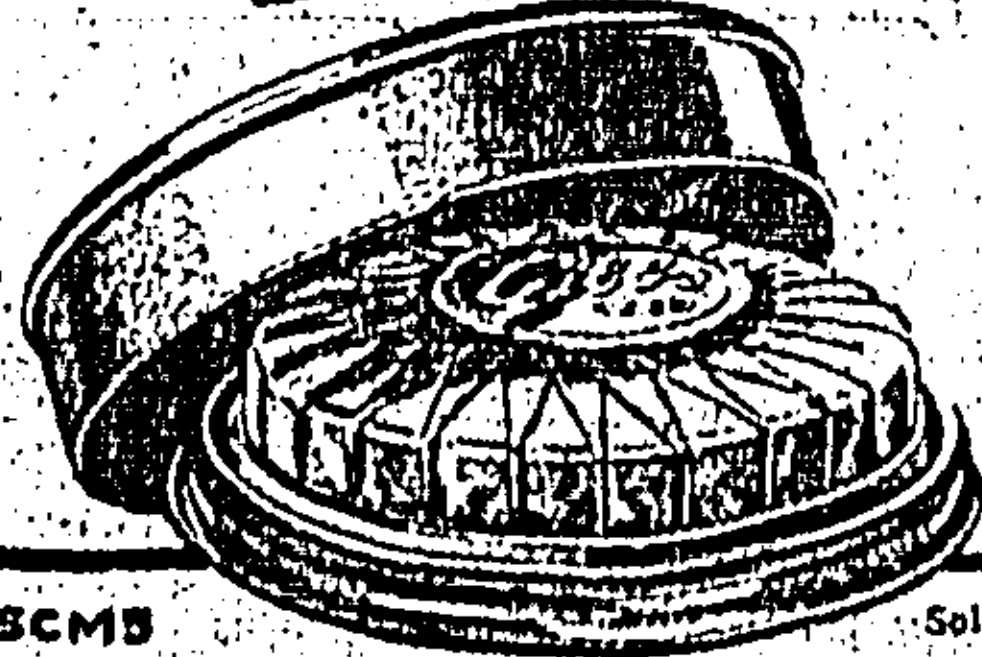
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GERMANY'S NEW STRATEGY IN THE AIR

WHETHER THE invasion attempt is made now, or later, or not at all, the German air bombing stands clearly revealed as a preparation for it.

A "swinging" attack is being made in which mass formations alternate with single raiders in the attempt to maintain a continuous pressure in which there come at intervals the heavier thrusts which are intended to do most of the damage.

When it attacks in force the Luftwaffe suffers so heavily at the hands of the Royal Air Force that it must have intervals of recuperation, and during these intervals single machines or small formations, working mostly at night or in cloud, seek to preserve the continuity of the offensive.

In some ways the single machines are the more difficult to counter. The raiders during the day keep within cloud for a great part of their time and come into the open only to note landmarks or to drop their bombs. So the raiders are probably safer. But the work they do must be less in intensity and far lower in accuracy than that of raiders working in the open.

The New Barrage

The night raiders should be able to obtain a higher accuracy, but the new system of anti-aircraft fire seems to be effective in hampering their operations. It appears to keep them high or even to turn them from their primary objectives.

To that anti-aircraft defence there will be added increasingly effective night fighter defence, for work has been going on with the object of perfecting this and it is likely shortly to show results.

If now the whole of the period of the air offensive from August 11 be scanned, grounds can be seen for believing that the full force of the Luftwaffe has been thrown in. It may be that a few squadrons are held on the Russian frontier, but they are not likely to be ones equipped with the latest types of aeroplane.

More urgent calls will undoubtedly be made on the German Air Force and, as every disciplined and trained force does, it will undoubtedly respond to them and put forth greater efforts. But that it still has many front line units which have not been used seems improbable.

Lines Of Defence

Our defence must, therefore, continue along the two main lines of repair and recuperation from the German bombing attacks and fighter and anti-aircraft action.

No body of men deserves higher praise than the A.R.P. workers, the firemen, repair squads, and others who labour to make good damage done. They are as essential to our air defence as our aeroplanes. And they have shown full appreciation of the importance of speed in repair.

Every minute that a road or railway is out of action, the German bombs are working for the enemy. So that the aim must be to set things right in the shortest possible time. To build again and to build quickly; that is the aim of the civil defence services, and it has been shown that nothing dismays them in their task.

A great deal of indignation has been expressed at the indiscriminate bombing indulged in by the Germans. In some cases there does seem to be an aim in their bombing, but in others no sort of explanation can be offered for the places hit except complete disregard for aiming at any specific target.

This sort of scatter bombing is extremely trying for the civilian population, but the military damage done is slight. No trained air force would resort to it unless it were prevented from doing properly aimed and directed bombing. So the very fact of the increasingly indiscriminate bombing by the Germans suggests that their air force is already beginning to feel the strain imposed by heavy losses.

The Royal Air Force, on the other hand, finds it possible to strike at military targets in Germany with great force and precision. Its counter attack,

indeed, is a classic of air war, performed with a cool regularity which is the highest testimony to the skill and courage of the bomber pilots.

Not only have military objectives in Berlin and in the Ruhr been repeatedly attacked, but, in addition, the German air bases and shipping concentrations have been kept under heavy and almost continuous bombardment.

So to the German air effort there is opposed a mounting British resistance compounded of ground repair and air defence, and at the same time a strongly developing counter attack.

Position To-day

The trial is hard and will be long, but the air position to-day is far better than could have been expected when the Germans made their assault. The Royal Air Force strength is increasing and is being fed from sources which are outside the range of the German bombers. In this respect we have a geographical advantage of enormous importance. The resistance is proving adequate to deal with all the various forms which the German attacks have so far taken.

There is one additional point worth noting. It is that recently the Germans have not been using the Junkers 87 dive bombers. These machines were easily brought down by our fighters when they made contact with them, but the reason is unlikely to be that they are, therefore, being withdrawn.

These machines are an essential part of the German air method and it is more likely that the dive bomber squadrons, including some equipped with the Junkers 87, are being reformed and got ready for the invasion attempt. For that they would certainly be thrown in in large numbers.

American Output

Reports from the United States of America now suggest that output there has reached 1,000 aeroplanes a month and that the figure of 2,000 a month will be reached early next year. This rate of expansion should enable Britain to receive something approaching 700 machines a month as an average for the next eighteen months.

As important as this added numerical strength is the fact that some of the new American machines are of the highest technical quality and a few show great advances.

DUTCH TANKER TORPEDOED

The Dutch tanker Hermes has been torpedoed about 300 miles off the coast of Portugal. The tanker, which had sailed from the Tagus, was holed and the crew abandoned ship after the explosion. They returned, however, when the ship did not sink, and the tanker steamed under her own power to return to the Tagus.

WARNING TO RESTAURANTS

As the returns from catering establishments dealing with rationed foods are still incomplete, the Ministry of Food has issued a warning that it can compel these businesses to supply the information.

"PARACHUTES" CAUSED BY GUNFIRE

Armed patrols of police and Home Guard turned out at a South-East town and searched riverside wharves and railway sidings following reports that six parachutes were believed to have been seen descending in that direction.

Half-a-dozen similar reports were received from responsible sources in half-an-hour. An extensive search of the area, however, failed to produce any result.

It was later decided that the supposed parachutes were white puffs of gunfire drifting across the sky in the moonlight.

JAPANESE OPPOSE NEW CENTRAL BANK

The Japanese are opposing the new Nanking regime's attempt to establish its Central Bank of China in Shanghai because the new regime's policy of issuing bank notes is duplicating the Japanese attempt to increase the circulation of their military notes, states a Chinese news agency's report published by the "National Herald."

The report denies the rumour that the new regime's Central Bank will be established which, it is stated, has caused uneasiness in the market, especially in the rice market where prices have gone up.

Although the Nanking regime wants to establish the bank as soon as possible, the plan cannot be carried out at present in view of the Japanese opposition. The Japanese are circulating large quantities of their military notes in order to meet military expense and as the proposed Central Bank of China will also issue notes, the Japanese consider that their efforts are duplicated and their policies conflicting, it is pointed out.

It will be recalled that the old Central Bank of China building on the Bund vacated by Chungking officials long ago was taken over by representatives of the new regime. It was then learned that the ultimate purpose of the step was to enable the new regime to establish its Central Bank of China there.

FARMER'S SANG-FROID

After a bomb had fallen within forty yards of a South-Western farm cottage, breaking every window and blowing off the door, the occupant and his wife—who had gone to bed—decided that nothing more was likely to happen that night, and nothing could be done about it, anyway. So, shaking the glass from the counterpane, they settled down to sleep.

ESCAPE FROM TIME BOMB

An Isle of Wight Post Office engineer at work near a telephone cable cut by a delayed-action bomb hearing a sizzling in his head-phones, throw himself under his van while his mate jumped into the driver's seat and placed a bucket over his head. Neither was injured when the bomb exploded thirty yards away.

USED CARS

Make	Model	Miles	Reg. No.	Price
Buick Sedan	1935	38847	5285	\$2,400
Morris 10 Saloon	1934	35593	6067	\$ 900
Humber 12 Saloon	1934	32420	54	\$1,000
Singer 11 Saloon	1935	31864	3616	\$1,400
Studebaker Champion Coupe	1940	2392	309	\$3,900
Studebaker Champion Sedan	1940	1543	6417	\$4,200
Vauxhall 14 Saloon	1934	35213	3202	\$1,300
Studebaker Sedan	1936	16887	79	\$1,750

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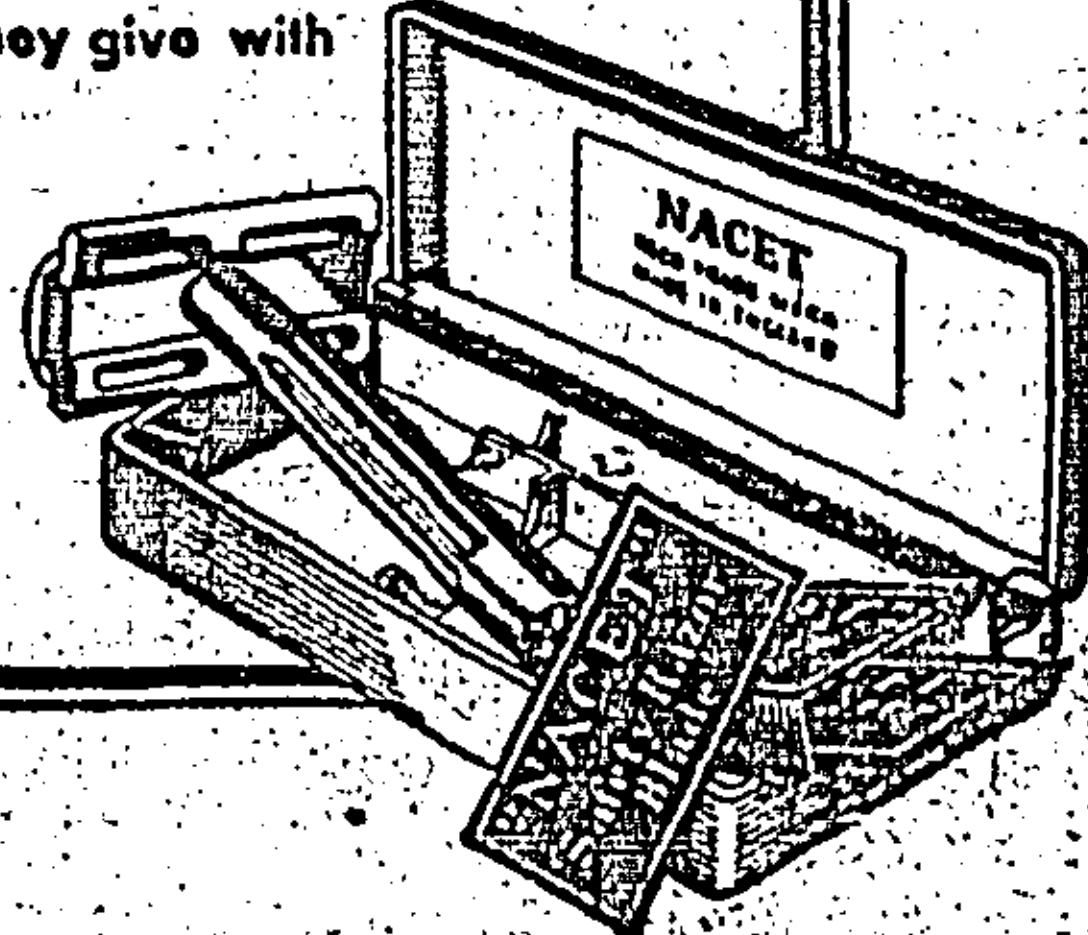
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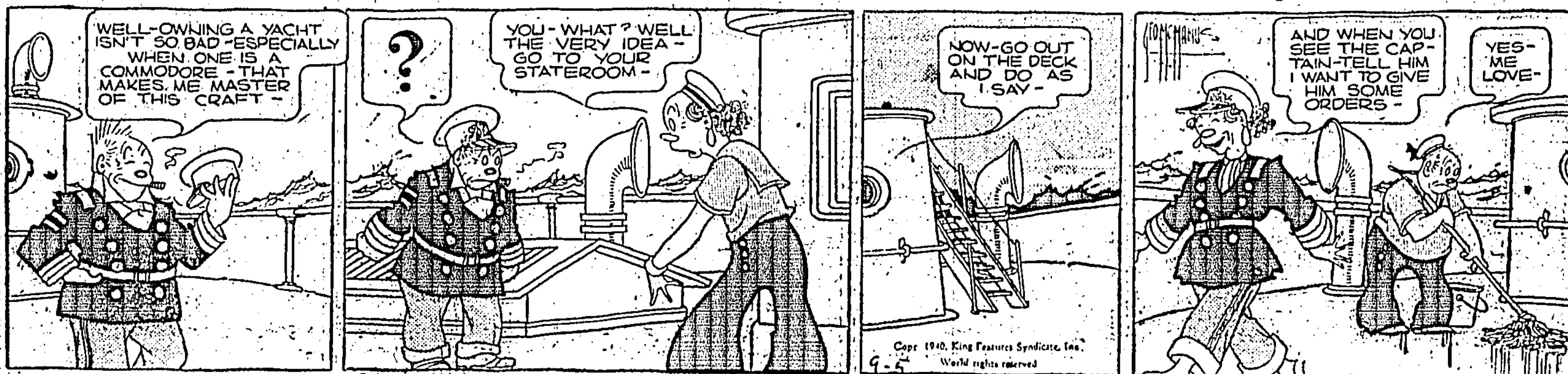
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Bringing Up Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Curing A Fifteen-Year-Old Wrinkle

If you allow a wrinkle to gain on you by one calendar year, in the second year it begins to acquire the advanced character of an ageing line.

The way with wrinkles is to "catch 'em young."

Always launch an anti-wrinkle campaign in the autumn months just after you have accumulated a summer series of cobwebby crowsfeet—or an outdoors season of open-air has deepened those that began a visible etching a year or two ago.

Wrinkles are a penalty of our exciting civilisation.

Perhaps you drive a car, or a particularly long shot at the ninth hole! You cannot indulge in exhilarating recreations and keep an ideal modelled sculpture of face.

Nearly everything you have done during the sunny months—beach, lounging, energetic tennis, long walks, gardening—makes you pull a face and plant insidious wrinkles.

Going about with a hatless head encourages crowsfeet. Then for many years we have been wearing half-a-hat—a skull cap or tiny brimless article with no pretence of face shade.

Of course the original purpose of head-covering was protection, a practical thought on hats which it seems could never be incorporated with fashion or beauty inspiration.

Then habit expressions, repeated day after day, year after year can change a smoothly modelled contour into an unbecoming wreath of fine lines.

You cannot express happiness or any other emotion without articulating the facial muscles and it is the fixed, tense articulation that causes deep lines across the brows and at the side of the face.

The sensible way to treat them is to iron them out as fast as they appear; to keep up a continuous anti-wrinkle treatment with muscle-tightening creams, lotions and masks; to give the eyes and lids soothing relief with eye balms and herbal lotions. Finally, to keep your face reasonably shaded even when sun-bathing, winter cruising or Alpine-sporting.

The wrinkle that comes and goes, like a dimple, will not develop into a hard line if it is discouraged from the first.

The real problem in beauty is the line that comes and stays; that digs in until it becomes a deep crevice and appears to be the most prominent feature of the face.

When this type of line remains fixed for ten or fifteen years only "dynamic" treatment can restore the subcutaneous padding of flesh upon which it is reconstructed.

Most successful treatment for the hardened wrinkle is electricity. If we understood enough about its power for rejuvenation women would be able to turn on the electric current beside the dressing-table and iron out facial frowns and furrows almost as simply as switching on the electric iron to "dress" lingerie and neckwear.

Electrical treatment for wrinkles is a form of healing. The specialist has almost a thousand electrodes for diminishing and increasing the power. The current is alternated according to the age of the wrinkle and the age of the client. It may take 25 hours of electric vibration distributed over a period of time to eradicate a fifteen year old wrinkle.

If the wrinkle is "fixed" in the face of a woman of 65, it required more power than a 15-year-old line on a 35-year-old face.

Nature takes a cue from the

treatment and as the electrical reconstruction begins the revitalised system takes up the tempo and in itself continues the process of rejuvenation.

One peculiar fact in the mysterious "life" in electricity is that it is more quickly effective on a thin, lined, faced than on one that is podgy and fat with deep lines between folds of fat flesh.

The electric treatments impart

By Nan Gloster

vitality and youthful functioning to the slack muscle below the wrinkle. It brings fresh blood and nourishment to an impoverished complexion and takes as much as fifteen years off the apparent age of a face.

Wrinkles are formed because of a lack of fat underneath the skin. The lovely rounded curves of the face cave in with a decrease of waste of tissue in the fat layer of the skin. Some complexions have fat layers of paperlike thinness and the recession of the upper planes usually begins as soon as their faces have fully grown. The slowing down of vitality causes wrinkles, inadequate circulation,

or the cause may be explained as age—not always old age, just age, or lessening of the life force in that area.

One pair of most stubbornly, indelible wrinkles—associated with a pleasant face—is the one which "brackets" a smiling mouth. Nose-to-mouth lines are typical of a laughing face and they are often linked with a radiation of crowsfeet about the eyes.

To counteract them is as much a rule of life as to "keep smiling." A course of electric current will "lift" out the deepest line administered in gradual doses—but you can do a great deal yourself with good creams and brisk patting. The direct, stinging pats with the pads of the fingers are more effective for wrinkles than the usual massage strokes and you do not risk dragging or pulling fine skin or irritating it.

Spread the cream generously over wrinkles and use the three first fingers to pat sharply directly over them; the lines on either side of the mouth can be pinched to lift the subcutaneous muscles—pinched across the line, of course.

A good maxim for women susceptible to wrinkles is not to misuse the face—never to pout, purse or frown—bad-tempered lines are death to beauty.

Essential To Charm

Weekly or semi-monthly sessions with yourself and a depilatory make for more pleasing body care—especially if you are one to wear shorts or evening clothes. Just take the precaution of buying a harmless preparation and with very little experimentation you will become expert in keeping your body free of superfluous hair. If you are timid about inquiring about a good depilatory and how to use one, go to a beautician for a single treatment and watch how the operator applies the mixture and removes it. Excepting for wax formulas, depilatories are as simple to use as a face pack.

If your body is perfectly normal in its functioning and in its weight, you have little to worry about—for a healthy body has a pleasant smell. But a body which

suffers from constipation, strain, incorrect menus, mental or physical lethargy, is a sick body and is demanding attention.

A famous old European custom, to correct lazy body functioning, has come into style once more. It is simple—merely the drinking of a cup of hot herbal tea before one retires, and the drinking of the juice of a lemon in hot water when one gets up. They act as cleansing aids to your intestines just as creams do for your skin.

Some women, who are troubled with too free perspiration, like to bathe in water to which has been added baking soda, a cup or two of epsom salts or toilet vinegar. While in the tub their skin is brushed well with a body brush before it is soaped.

Housewives' Notebook

AFTER washing enamelled or painted floors with hot water, wipe them over with a cloth which has been rinsed in cold water, as this helps to harden them again after the hot water.

SAVE your energy by putting castors on your clothes basket. The basket can then be moved along with your foot instead of being lifted.

NEVER dust a room directly after sweeping. The dust must be given time to settle.

KEEP the stiff wrapping papers found in some tobacco or cigarette tins. They are excellent for the writing of household lists.



An optimist is any young man who thinks a fortune will drop into his lap.

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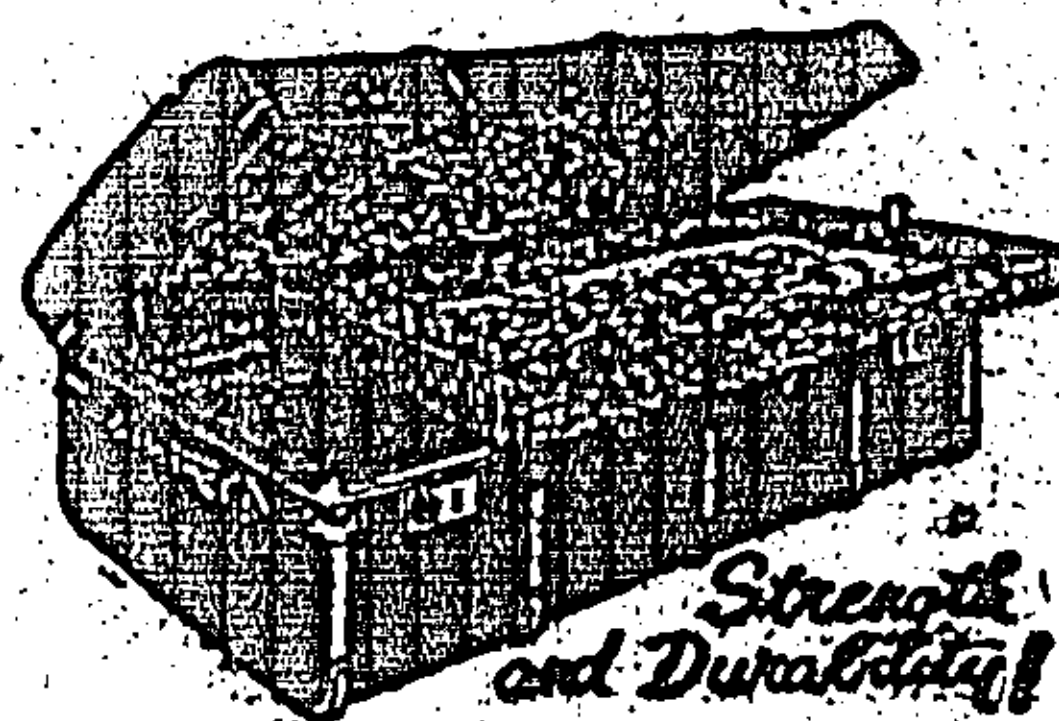
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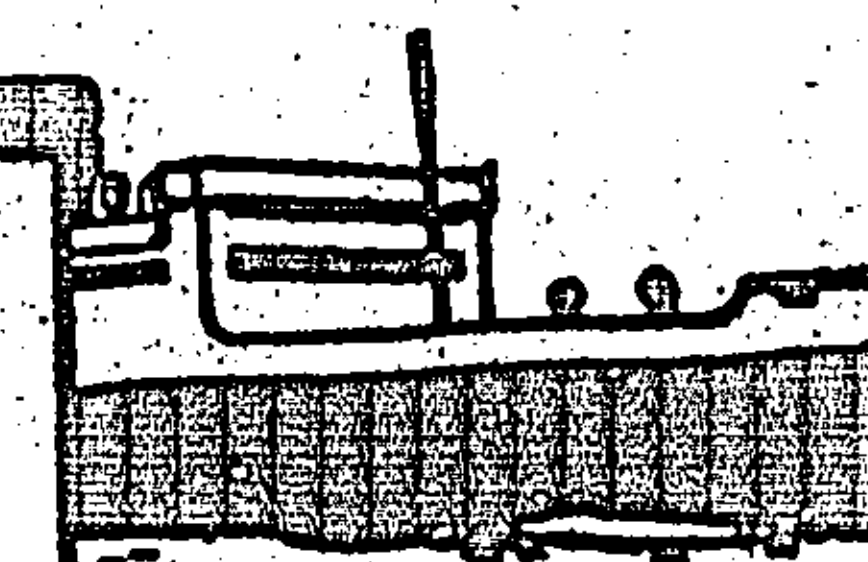
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 (a) the cover, if any, is unsealed and clearly marked with the words "Greeting Card";
 (b) the cover, if addressed to a destination outside the British Empire, contains nothing but a printed card, with the addition only of the sender's name and address.
- Subject to the exemptions specified in paragraph 3, no person shall send any postal packet consisting of or containing any newspaper, newspaper cutting or book by post to any destination outside this Colony.
- The provisions of paragraph 2 shall not apply to any newspaper registered under the Printers and Publishers Ordinance 1927, sent by the publishers of the newspaper or to any book in a wrapper submitted unsealed to the Censor for examination before sending.
- Without prejudice to the provisions of regulations 84 and 86 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, (relating to penalties and the disposal of articles) any greeting card, newspaper, newspaper cutting or book posted in breach of any of the provisions of this order may be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as the Censor may direct.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

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 Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai—(Vancouver B.C. date, 2nd Nov.).
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 Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 12th November.
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SATURDAY
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TUESDAY
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FOR DATE & TIME

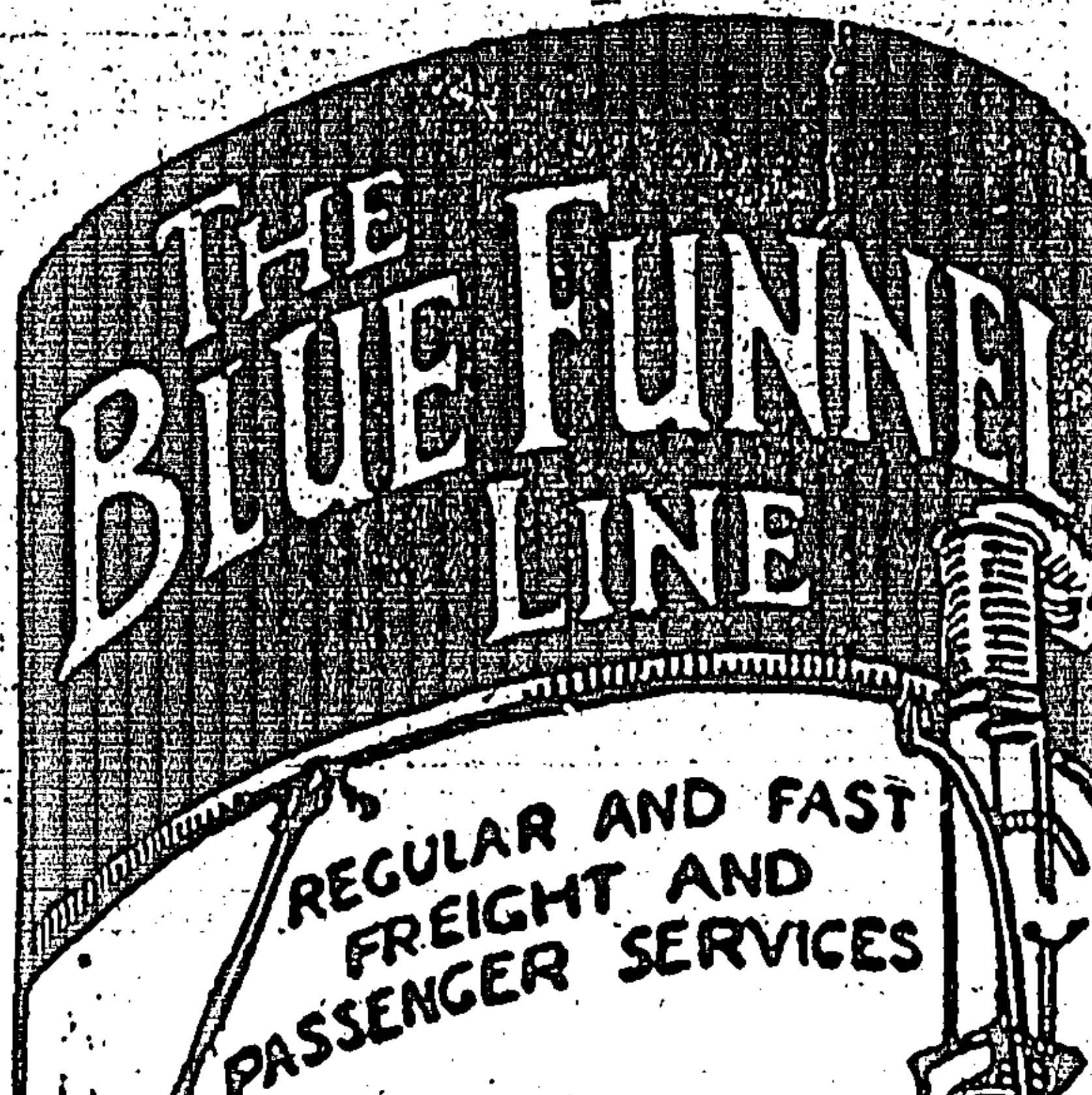
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RADIO
 12.30 p.m.—Songs by Les Allon.
 12.40 p.m.—Victor Silverstar and His Ballroom Orchestra.
 1.03 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections.
 1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
 1.45 p.m.—Variety.
 2.15 p.m.—Close down.
 6.00 p.m.—Haydn—Symphony No. 90 in D Major.
 1st Mov: Adagio-Allegro; 2nd Mov: Andante; 3rd Mov: Menuetto (Allegretto) and Trio; 4th Mov: Finale (Vivace assai)... Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.
 6.22 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.
 6.25 p.m.—Excerpts from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" Act II.
 7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.
 7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of the Hour".
 7.30 p.m.—Tangos and Concert Waltzes.
 8.03 p.m.—Studio—Saxophone Recital by Palapo.
 1. Minuet (Beethoven).
 2. Concerto No. 1 (Cragun); (i) Allegro Brillante; (ii) Romanza; (iii) Allegro Giocoso.
 8.23 p.m.—Boston Promenade Orchestra.
 8.45 p.m.—Studio—Local Newsletter.
 9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentaries.
 9.30 p.m.—Sydney Torch in a Variety Programme.
 10.00 p.m.—Kalman's "The Countess Maritza"—Potpourri: Edith Lorand and Her Viennese Orchestra.
 10.13 p.m.—Accordeon Solo.
 10.26 p.m.—Dance Music, by Billy Cotton and His Band.
 11.00 p.m.—Close down.



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AMERICAN JEWS ASK RACIAL PARLEY

Jewish communities in South and Central America are working to bring about a Pan-American Jewish conference, aimed at cementing more closely the relations of all democratic peoples of the Western Hemisphere, combating efforts to propagate totalitarianism and preparing for all possible aid to oppressed and needy Jews in other sections of the world, according to a report by Rabbi J. X. Cohen to the American Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Cohen, who has just returned to New York from a three-months' tour of Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, said the Congress had been invited to serve with representative committees of the Jewish communities in those countries as the convener of such a conference. The administrative committee of the Congress voted its acceptance in principle of this proposal and named a committee to make preparations for summoning the conference.

"While the masses of the population in South American countries are enthusiastic about the United States, wealthier groups in control of the various countries both economically and politically are inclined to favour totalitarianism, with a distinct trend in certain circles toward Nazi Germany," Rabbi Cohen's report declared.

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WELFARE WORK FOR THE TROOPS

WHETHER HITLER attempts invasion or not this autumn or winter the presence in Britain of the vast army which we have created during the past year will involve many new social problems.

One of the most urgent is that of welfare work for the troops. The Secretary for War, in his recent speech, showed that he realised the inadequacy of the present official arrangements, for he announced the appointments of Sir John Brown to deal with the subject generally and of Mr. Bendall to direct its educational side.

It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the War Office perceives a fact which has long been patent to observers in the country. The cadre of its welfare work, designed for a much smaller task, lacks the size and its personnel lacks the scope to tackle the question comprehensively.

The work lies in the hands of the Territorial Associations, which generally display energy and good will, but are inapt to the job, since they have neither the money nor the men to do it. The national army was not in existence when the Army Council designed its welfare organisation.

A National Task

This, in a word, is a task for the whole nation, and, unless we get a microcosm of the nation to work on it, we cannot ensure for the great army of Britain in the coming autumn and winter the provision it has a right to expect from us.

Mr. Eden spoke of the necessity for asking the civilian population to provide billets in far greater numbers for the troops. No one doubts the willing response to that demand. But good billets do not suffice.

There must be manifold provision for comfort, entertainment of all kinds, highbrow as well as lowbrow, recreation, refreshment, and companionship. Not one of the million and a half of men, or whatever the number may be, should stand outside the bright circle of friendly hospitality.

The young men of the new army feel a deep need for some bridge between purely military life and company and their normal social relationships, which can be lowered so that they may cross it in their hours of leisure. Only the united effort of the whole

community can provide the bridge. A machine representing the community must work it; the money of the community must provide the fuel for the machine.

United Help

The War Office should, therefore, enlist at once the united help of all sections of the nation. Help dispersed among a score of separate organisations is not enough. There should be in every area a welfare organisation ad hoc, to fortify the existing societies, fertilise them with funds, encourage them to greater labours, and fill in all the gaps.

The manifestly appropriate leader of such an undertaking is the civic head of the community—the Lord Mayor or the mayor of city or borough, the Lord Lieutenant or the chairman of the county council, the chairman of the urban or rural council—each seeking the support of his own colleagues and bringing in the business men and the trade unions, as well as the women's organisations, their institutes, the W. V. S. and other groups, the Y.M.C.A., the churches—indeed, all the societies and organisations at present engaged upon various phases of welfare work.

A Working Model

Fortunately, there exists a working model which has gained tremendous success, the Lord Mayor's Welfare Organisation for Plymouth. Were this example generally followed the nation would immediately supplement the minimum essentials of comfort provided by the War Office in a manner which would immeasurably brighten the lives of the men during the coming long hours of winter darkness.

Soon after Lord Astor accepted the Lord Mayoralty of Plymouth last year he was struck by the confusion of appeals for a hundred welfare causes and the dissipation of strength and overlapping of effort which they involved.

He launched a scheme for the creation of one central welfare fund, which undertook to support all the existing organisations according to their needs and merits (and the resources available) by making capital grants to them for special war jobs, but leaving them to raise funds for themselves in ordinary ways, and interfering not at all with their separate efforts. At the same time he provided for leaders of a variety of new undertakings as the need for them arose.

Financially the essence of the plan is the assurance of a steady annual income, which has been secured by the formation of groups, in business houses and societies, in industrial concerns, in Government works, and even in streets and families. They engage to set aside every week or month a proportion of their wages or salaries or incomes for welfare.

Public Support

The idea caught the public imagination. In a little more than six months a city of 220,000 inhabitants has contributed nearly £14,000 to the fund, and it is certain of a regular income of not less than £8,000 a year.

In practice a large and representative advisory council, deals with large questions of policy. The actual working of the scheme rests with an executive committee, with the Lord Mayor at its head, which includes representatives of the Corporation, the leading business and professional men, the Dockyard-Whitely Council, the Trades and Labour Council, the Services, representative women, the Town Clerk, and the War Office Welfare Officer.

The fund has already made grants in aid to the various societies to provide institutes, fixed and mobile canteens, baths and beds, entertainments. The executive has appointed individual people to deal with special jobs—good Sunday evening concerts at a theatre during the black-out, religious

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services with fine music at the Guildhall, a free canteen at the railway station, canteens at docks, the inspection of lodgings for the wives of sick servicemen, amenities in hospitals, educational lectures (which are highly appreciated), dances, claims for help or advice from men or their relatives, and many other enterprises.

An Elastic Scheme

Kept elastic, the organisation has been able to tackle promptly all unexpected or exceptional demands, such as a reception of Dunkirk refugees and of sailors of French ships, and the provision of mobile canteens to reach small units wherever they may be.

It keeps touch with voluntary societies, and with the churches which provide welfare service in the evenings in their halls, and has often got help from the local authority in obtaining relief from the rates or other assistance.

The latest addition to its list of causes is aid for the civilian victims of air raids, supplementary to the provision made by the Government. This bridges time-lags and deals with special hardships. The fund first sets aside a thousand pounds for the purpose. Last week a Flag Day was organised, and the public added to that sum in one day no less than another £1,700.

In Plymouth, therefore, no doubt exists that what is humanly possible to do for the welfare of servicemen in the area this winter will be done. Similar machinery would produce similar results elsewhere.

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CRICKET NOTES

COLONY'S BEST BOWLING COMBINATION THRASHED

Club Batsmen Mete Out Heavy Punishment

Huang's Promising Debut For Varsity

By "Adrem"

BATSMEN, EXCEPT IN A FEW CASES, COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWED THE BOWLERS IN SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME OF FRIENDLY CRICKET MATCHES AND THERE WAS QUITE A GLUT OF RUNS.

Best individual performance of the day was F. J. Lay's 80 for Kowloon Cricket Club juniors against Civil Service, while Emmerson, who took six Craigen-gower wickets for 17 runs, for Mr. Fergus' XI, was the most successful bowler, although Hulse, in the same match, and Baldwin, for K.C.C. 2nd XI against Civil Service, also did well.

Match at Chater Road between the senior teams of Recreio and Hong Kong Cricket Club was remarkable for the rough treatment meted out to E. L. Gosano and Ozorio, hitherto regarded as one of the strongest—if not the strongest—bowling combinations in the Colony. I can recall no occasion in the last two seasons when one of this pair has not come off the doubtful distinction of being the first wearer.

D.B.S. Do Well

Diocesan Boys' School did very well against Recreio juniors in a game at King's Park, and, although dismissed for only 67, made the Portuguese team go all the way to win, the last Recreio batsman being in when the scores were tied.

Hulse, the Craigen-gower player, now on the staff of the school, saved the schoolboys from complete extinction, scoring an undefeated 30, next highest scores being nine apiece by the Macauleys.

The school, with Hulse in possession, were making fair enough progress, but Alves struck a patch and took three wickets in four balls to start a rot which nothing could stop. Only a dour innings by Albert Rodrigues, who is only playing in this class of cricket because of his inability to spare the time for regular practice, was largely responsible for the necessary runs being scored, and he secured almost half Recreio's total. With Hulse and Macauley bowling well the finish was most exciting but Recreio just managed to secure the runs.

Emmerson's Fine Bowling

A Craigen-gower Cricket Club team, reinforced by G. Souza, the senior vice-captain, were no match for an eleven skippered by Lieut. Fergus, of the Royal Scots, and they went down badly to the tune of six wickets. Archie Hung was the only Craigen-gower batsman to stand up to Emmerson, who bowled brilliantly to take 6 for 17, and the visiting team were never in any real difficulty. Stonor's 43 enabling them to knock off the runs with four wickets down after a couple of wickets had fallen cheaply. Esmail took 3 for 20 for the losers.

Honours Divided

Honours between batsmen and bowlers were fairly evenly divided in the match at Central British School between Signals and Royal Army Ordnance Corps. For the latter team Boocock, Haskins and Standing shared nine wickets, while most of the Signals got into double figures, Blount with 32 and Pitcher with 27 not out being the highest scorers.

Blount was also in excellent form with the ball and captured 5 for 17, while Dixon took 3 for 38. Although R.A.O.C. had the last two men in when time was called, Signals were unfortunate in being unable to force a decision. Boocock batted well for Ordnance and scored 29.

Huang As A Cricketer

Better known as a swimmer, Charles Huang, in his first local appearance, was the star turn in the match between Police and University 2nd XI. He took 2 for 6 and top-scored with 32 to play a big part in University's success. Police, who were without Pope and Lewis, were no match for the consistent bowling of University.

R. E. LEE PLAYING ON SATURDAY

The attack of the senior champions, Kowloon Cricket Club, which has been capably carried thus far by F. R. Zimmermann, N. D. Lloyd and D. J. N. Anderson, will be further strengthened from now on by Interporter R. E. Lee, who will make his first appearance of the season on Saturday against Recreio at King's Park.

and Orem and Danbrowsky were the only double-figure scorers in a total of 86. Given a good start by Huang, N. Singh and Ahmed, University knocked off these runs for the loss of only five wickets and went on to total 105. Shepherd and Carey each took three wickets for Police.

Baldwin's Bowling

A hard-hit 80 by Francis Lay and brilliant bowling by Rupert Baldwin gave K.C.C. a comfortable win over Civil Service juniors.

K.C.C. were some time in settling down at the beginning of the season but they are now going great guns and I feel they will have a big say in the destination of the Junior Shield when the League gets under way.

Lay, who has just recovered from an attack of malaria and is likely to go back into the first team, hit very hard on Saturday as is illustrated by the fact that of the 104 runs added for the first wicket, Baxter claimed only 26! Lay's innings, however, was not altogether without blemish and he gave several chances in the general direction of square leg. Ainslie, Lawrence and Wright were the only Civil Service batsmen to offer any resistance and the side could only total 78. Curtis bowled very steadily to take 3 for 28 in nine overs, but, as usual, Baldwin took all the wickets with his well-flighted spinners.

In my opinion Baldwin is one of the cleverest bowlers in the K.C.C. and I would very much like to see him given a good tryout in the first team, which could do with another bowler in any case.

C.C.C. CRICKET SELECTIONS

Following Craigen-gower Cricket Club teams for Saturday are announced:

First Eleven (v C.S.C.C., away)—E. Zimmermann (Capt.), Billimoria, A. B. Hanson, A. J. Hulse, R. R. Irwin, B. R. Irwin, W. Hong Sling, G. Souza, E. A. Lee, A. K. Esmail and T. Lock.

Second Eleven (v C.S.C.C., home)—A. M. Omar (Capt.), W. K. Way, C. W. Lam, A. Hung, J. W. Leonard, E. J. Mitchell, J. L. Youngs, N. Broadbridge, U. H. Esmail, A. H. Esmail, H. L. For-man. Reserves: M. C. Hung, S. Leonard, E. H. Esmail and O. M. Omar.

K.C.C. TEAMS

The following are the K.C.C. teams for Saturday:

1st XI v Recreio (Away):—E. C. Fincher (Capt.), D. J. N. Anderson, R. E. Lee, E. F. Fincher, A. Zimmermann, E. R. Zimmermann, D. Hung, W. L. Rapley, R. T. Broadbridge, T. A. Madar, F. J. Lay. Umpire:—J. P. Robinson; Score: T. Carr. 2nd XI v Recreio (Home):—S. A. Gray (Capt.), E. Curtis, L.

"HAT-TRICK" FOR HASKINS

Far more consistent batting enabled Royal Army Service Corps to score a seven-wicket victory over Royal Army Ordnance Corps in a friendly cricket match at Sookunpoo yesterday.

L/Cpl. Stonor made a great effort for R.A.O.C. who batted first, and carried his bat right through the innings for 30 runs. Dewar again bowled well, while French, after giving away five runs in his first over, took 4 for 9 to finish with 4 for 14.

R.A.S.C. lost their first three wickets for 45 runs but Hamlen and Rogers then became associated and knocked the required runs off without further loss. Young was the highest scorer with 33, while Rogers made 24 and Mason 21.

Haskins was again in form with the ball and took wickets with the last three balls of his first over to register the hat-trick. His final analysis was as follows:

R.A.O.C.				
Capt. Bridge, b Dewar	7			
L/Cpl. Stonor, not out	30			
L/Cpl. Pinder, b Young	11			
S/Sgt. Meekings, b Dewar	1			
S/Sgt. Haskins, b Dewar	1			
L/Sgt. Boocock, run out	14			
S/Sgt. Emberson, b French	0			
Cpl. Jeffrey, b French	1			
Pte. Standing, b French	6			
L/Cpl. Roberts, run out	1			
Pte. Orchard, st., b French	1			
Extras (B6, LBI)	7			
Total	73			

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dewar	8	1	19	3
Young	7	1	22	1
French	7	1	14	4
Mason	2	0	11	0

Extras (B6, LBI) 7

Total 73

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

Boocock 10 4 33 0

Standing 7 0 32 1

Emberson 4 0 24 2

Haskins 2.4 0 19 4

Total 114

Sgt. Benford and Cpl. Glen did not bat.

Bowling Analysis

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Bowling Analysis

USEFUL ARMY SOCCER TRIAL HELD YESTERDAY

Owens And Pelham Catch The Eye

By "Referee"

THE ARMY SOCCER trial at Sookunpoo yesterday assisted the selectors to some extent in that several of the players showed form which will cause them to be seriously considered when the final selection of the Army side is made.

A fair number of players were in action, although, through camp, only two Middlesex players in Freshwater and Bright were able to turn up.

Owens, of 20th R.A., on the right wing, gave a rousing display and on form should be a serious contender for the right wing position. He was speedy and centred well and had the better of the opposing half throughout the game. True he had much space to move in, but the chances are that even had he been more closely marked he would have done well.

Best Leader

Another player worthy of consideration is Pelham of Royal Engineers. Of the three centre-forwards yesterday he was by far the best. He showed more initiative in his movements and was as an inside forward also did well.

Another newcomer, also well at inside-right and should have given another trial. He worked hard and showed good ball control.

Fraser, of Royal Scots, played his usual sound game at back. Never spectacular he spoiled many a dangerous movement and was clean and sure in his tackling. He should be in the running for one of the back positions.

Freshwater, who came into the game in the second half, showed that he has now settled down to the back position and his speed and positional play are his main qualifications for honours.

Shaw, at left-half, and Birrell, at right-half, showed that they were by no means inferior to any of the wing halves on view. Shaw used his head to advantage while Birrell was safe in his clearances.

Left Wingers Unimpressive

Neither of the two left wingers impressed. Martin was slightly the better of the two but he was very poor in the first half and only improved towards the end of the game.

Gilroy played better in the opening half, but does not seem to be able to centre. In the second half he was up against Freshwater and could make little headway.

Rede (first half): — Moxham (R.E.); Hole (R.A.), Fraser (Scots); Birrell (R.E.), Bright (Mx.), Shaw (R.E.); Owens (R.A.), Morgan (R.A.S.C.), Fox (R.E.), Clark (R.A.S.C.), Martin (R.A.S.C.). Second half: — Bankier (Scots); Tung Chung-pak (R.E.), Freshwater (Mx.); Birrell (R.E.), Bright (Mx.); Shaw (R.E.); Owens (R.A.), Morgan (R.A.S.C.), Pelham (R.E.), Clark (R.A.S.C.), Martin (R.A.S.C.).

Whites (first half): — Reynolds (R.A.O.C.); Lawton (R.A.), Naysmith (Scots); Munroe (Scots); Parnaby (Scots); Falconer (Scots); Lee Wai-lam (R.E.); Wei (R.A.S.C.), Hossack (Scots), Pe'ham

(R.E.), Gilroy (Scots). Second half: — Minshall (R.A.); Lawton (R.A.), Naysmith (Scots); Flemming (Scots), Parnaby (Scots), Falconer (Scots); Lee Wai-lam (R.E.); Wei (R.A.S.C.), Hossack (Scots), Thomas (Mx.), Gilroy (Scots).

FROM HERE AND THERE

Converted at last! O. M. Omar is the only member of this sporting family who has fought shy of lawn bowls, but he has at last been smitten by the bowls bug and may be seen on the Craigengower green most evenings, trying to make up for lost time!

It is more than probable that badminton will be re-introduced at Indian Recreation Club, where some years ago a few of their members, including H. D. Rumjahn, the late Frank Pereira, S. A. Rumjahn, M. R. Abbas, F. M. el Arculli and A. A. Rumjahn, made an effort to get things going but had to give up the idea owing to lack of support.

K. J. Fenton, Kowloon C.C. cricketer, is endeavouring to form a Naval Dockyard team to play friendly matches during the season. He will have the services of K. Nazarin, A. M. Prata, M. el Arculli, O. el Arculli and A. R. Markar and should be able to get together quite a useful side.

The management of The Ritz, Hong Kong's latest playground, are contemplating having a miniature golf course, have already introduced roller-skating, and, if things go according to plan, they might even have a shooting gallery. But, as one of the officials said, it's all in the air at the moment.

TRAINING IN STARTING FOR PONIES

In order that ponies, unexercised in the use of the starting gate, do not cause any delay at the Annual Race Meeting, Owners, Jockeys and Trainers of Hong Kong Jockey Club have been advised by the Stewards to make use of the gates erected for practice purposes. It is notified that the Starter will have the Stewards' instructions to exercise his powers as to the placing of unruly ponies, which delay and interfere with the start, and a warning has been issued that if such ponies cause undue delay, they will be "left."

ST. JOHN'S WIN TENNIS TITLE

In the Final of the Hong Kong University Inter-Hotel tennis championship played yesterday afternoon at Pokfulam, St. John's defeated Ricci Hall by six sets to three.

THE CATCH OF THE SEASON

PLAYER'S CLIPPER

THE QUALITY CIGARETTE!

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AIR WAR IN MIDDLE EAST

Fresh Arrivals Of Fighters In Greece Revealed

THE VICEROY'S REGRETS

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, speaking in the Legislature at New Delhi yesterday, expressed deep disappointment at the failure of India to achieve essential political unity.

He pointed out, however, that the stress of war might well ultimately strengthen and extend that very process of unification and thereby hasten the achievement of those constitutional changes implicit in self-government.

Cheers greeted Lord Linlithgow when he referred to the "magnificent achievements" of India's war effort which, he said, had struck the imagination of the world.

Stressing the importance of the work of the Eastern Group Conference the Viceroy said the need for harnessing India's economic resources to the task of making her a great centre for supplying war materials must take first place in their attention.

The Viceroy referred to the cordial relations with Tibet and Afghanistan and welcomed the goodwill mission from Thailand.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF F.M.S. IN COLONY

RETURNING FROM LEAVE, SIR SHENTON THOMAS, GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ACCOMPANIED BY LADY THOMAS, ARRIVED IN HONG KONG AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING ON THEIR WAY TO SINGAPORE.

Sir Shenton and Lady Thomas were met at the Kowloon Wharf by the G.O.C., Major-General A. E. Grasett, and Captain Batty-Smith, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lieutenant-General E. F. Norton, and were escorted in the Governor's launch across the harbour and to Government House.

It is understood that Sir Shenton and Lady Thomas will be staying in the Colony until next Tuesday.

To-morrow evening they will be guests of honour at an official dinner at Government House.

Extensive Bombing Raids In Africa

THE STEADILY expanding activities of the British air forces based on the Middle East was revealed in last night's Cairo communique which, incidentally, showed that the R.A.F. squadron which shot down nine Italian biplanes on the Greek front on Tuesday had only arrived on Monday and moved to its operations base a few hours before its first serious successful effort.

In addition to the Australian Air Force action in the Western Desert and the South African raids on Italian Somaliland, the communique records a succession of raids on Italian East Africa and North Africa.

During a raid on Berbera on the night of November 16/17 by long-range bombers direct hits were made on the main central jetty causing fires and explosions which probably severely damaged ships moored alongside.

The following night highly successful visits were made to Libya.

Two direct hits were observed on ships at Benghazi; an ammunition dump was blown up and a hangar hit at Berka; large fires started in the central hangar at Benina barracks at Gura, in Italian East Africa, were again raided and a fire started in a large warehouse.

Merchant shipping was the objective at Massawa and military stores at Kassala.

The railway line at Agordat and Keren was raided, bombs falling plumb on the railway line.

In the foregoing operations one British aircraft was lost.—Reuter.

BIG BATCH OF AIR TRAINEES

THE LARGEST CONTINGENT OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AIR TRAINEES YET TO REACH CANADA LANDED AT A WEST COAST CANADIAN PORT YESTERDAY.

Commodore Godfrey, of the Western Air Command, officially welcoming the men, declared their arrival further illustrated the "great bond of unity existing between all parts of the Empire" and said that "by the great stream of airmen pouring in from the Dominions will British air supremacy be assured and victory will be inevitable." — Reuter.

DEATH OF MR. A. C. HYNES

The death occurred in England yesterday of Mr. A. C. Hynes, former Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Reuter.

The late Mr. Hynes, who was 67 years of age, served in the Far East with the Bank for 33 years, in Malaya, Siam, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

He was Chief Manager from 1927 until 1930, when he retired. During the period of his Chief Managership, he was a member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong and he served on the Executive Council in 1928.

His home in England was Beara Court, Highampton, N. Devon.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALK ON BASES

A CONFERENCE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPERTS WILL SHORTLY BE HELD IN LONDON TO GIVE PRACTICAL EFFECT TO THE BASES LEASED TO AMERICA.

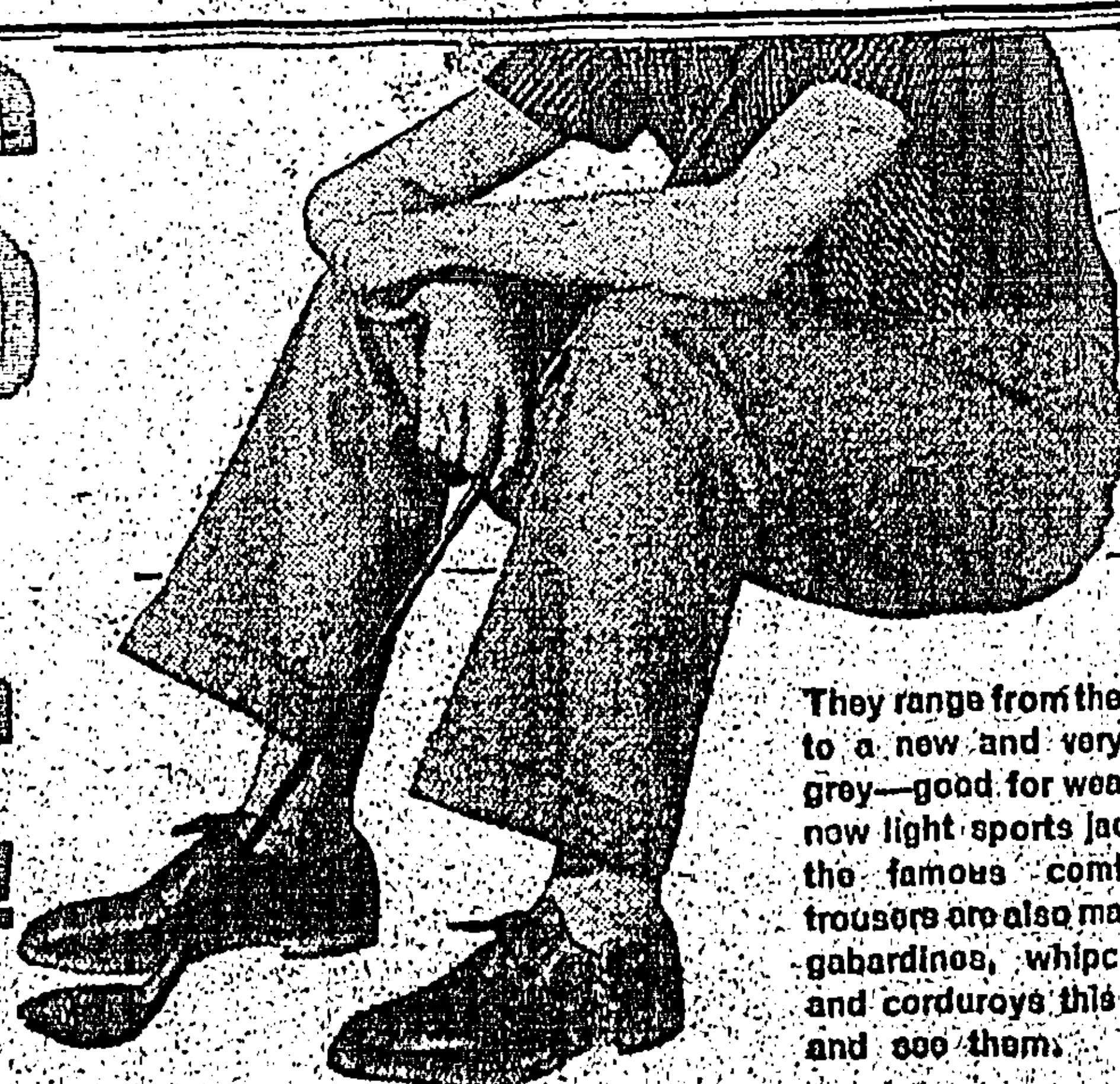
Topics of discussion will be jurisdiction and administration of the regions concerned.

The Governments of Newfoundland and Bermuda have already been invited to send representatives and others may be invited.—Reuter.

DAKS

GREYS

are legion this year!



They range from the palest silver to a new and very smart dark grey—good for wearing with the now light sports jackets. Daks, the famous comfort-in-action trousers are also made in tweeds, gabardines, whipcords, linens and corduroys this year. Come and see them.

They are in stock in all colours and sizes (from 30" to 43" waist) in varying leg lengths also "Daks" shorts

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